The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9655.—VOL. LIX. FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, at The Villa, Broughton Park, Mrs. James Cummins, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at Sydney, the wife of Mr. Bucknell, of a son.

On Monday, the 26th instant, at her residence, 523, Kent-street, near King-street, the wife of James Poupart, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at Grafton, Clarence River, Mrs. W. B. Mann of a daughter.

On the 28th instant, at the Grammar School, the wife of A. B. Weigall, of a son, born prematurely, who survived only a few hours.

DEATHS.

On the 14th March, at Derwent-street, Glebe, of bronchitis, Charles Leslie, only beloved son of James and Frances Eastment, aged 7 years and 2 days.

On the 16th instant, at her mother's residence, Petersham, Helen, the beloved and second eldest daughter of the widow of the late William Butler, master turner and pump maker, of Druitt-street, and the beloved sister of William Thomas and Henry and Jessie and Anne Maria Butler, in the 19th year of her age. Beloved by all who knew her. The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

On the 29th instant, at his parents' residence, Old Newtown Road, Michael James, youngest son of Daniel Morgan, aged 9 months.

On the 29th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Jane Ellen, the beloved wife of Henry Spendlove Hawkins, M.A., aged 31 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.— The well-known Steamship KAIKOURA, 1500 tons. Lieutenant S. Harry Wright, R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched as above. Positively on the 5th MAY. The whole of her dead weight is on board; and, as a special inducement to shippers, WOOL will be taken UNPRESSED at LOWEST CURRENT RATES. To secure room early engagements are necessary.

SALOON. The magnificent accommodations in this department are too well known to require comment, and passengers will be provided with bed, bedding, linen, and all requisites, wines and liquors alone excepted. Passage money at reduced rates.

SECOND CABIN fitted with enclosed berths. Has accommodation of a superior description. A liberal dietary scale provided. A few passengers will be taken herein at the reduced rate of £30, and immediate arrangements are requisite. A duly qualified SURGEON accompanies the vessel. For freight, and all further particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—The above will be dispatched as a FULL-RIGGED VESSEL; and Insurance can be effected at current rates.

WOOL now being received at TALBOT'S STORES.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares—Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara, on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, 48 hours after arrival.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Auckland, about Wednesday, 19th May.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer every Tuesday, and to Maryborough direct twice a week.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON TO CLEVELAND BAY, calling at intermediate ports.—Tinonee, about Tuesday, 11th May.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a-half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to THE HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH; MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE. Goods received for MILLER'S FOREST THIS DAY. F. J. THOMAS, Manager. Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at ? p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT. The regular trader, and favourite steamship HERO, 1000 tons burthen, 300 horse power, THOMAS LOGAN, Commander, will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf on TUESDAY, 4th May, at 3 p.m. Saloon, £12; steerage, £5. Goods received by Mr. W. R. Hill, free of wharfage. Fruit taken on board without shipping order. ELDRED and SPENCE, Church-hill.

STEAM BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND NEW ZEALAND. The undermentioned steamships will be dispatched by Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co. on the following dates, with passengers, cargo, stock, mails, and parcels:—
TO NEW ZEALAND, in May.
The TARARUA, 3rd May, via Bluff and Otago.
The OMEO, 8th May, via Bluff and Otago.
The RANGITOTO, 13th May, via Hokitika and Wellington.
The above steamers for New Zealand sail on the dates named for BLUFF HARBOUR, DUNEDIN, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NELSON, GREYMOUTH, HOKITIKA, and transhipping at Wellington for AUCKLAND, NAPIER, TARANAKI, WANGANUI. Through tickets to and from all the abovenamed ports issued by the undersigned. For rates of passage, freight, and any other information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Regular Weekly Communication by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be despatched as follows:— YOU YANGS, THURSDAY, May 6th, at noon, calling at EDEN from Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, will be dispatched as follows:— YOU YANGS, THURSDAY, May 6th, at noon, Calling at Eden. From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates. The saloon is amidships. Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s. The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with separate cabins for females and families. Fare—30s. W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE DIRECT.—The favourite s. s. BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons, Captain H. P. Sawell, will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at noon. The accommodation (saloon amidships) is equal to any other steamer in the colonies, and a stewardess is in attendance on the ladies' cabin. A commodious safe has been built in the captain's cabin for safe conveyance of gold.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon	£4 0 0
Ditto return	6 10 0
Steerage	1 10 0

Arrangements for freight must be made before the steamer leaves here for Newcastle. For rates and any other information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—Alchymist, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m. sharp. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM to the HAWKESBURY.—Alchymist, next TUESDAY, at 7 a.m. Patent Slip Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kembla, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 7th May.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. Return Tickets, Cabin and Steerage, will be issued at the various ports of trade of this company from SATURDAY, the 1st May, and available for return up to WEDNESDAY, 12th May.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS. FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET. PELICAN, 9 a.m., 1, 5; return 6.50, 11 a.m., 3 p.m. ADELAIDE, 7, 11 a.m., 3 p.m; return, 9, 1, 5. PLATYPUS, TARBAN only, 4.15. RYDE, 6.10. These favourite steamers call at HUNTER'S HILL, COCKATOO, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, NEWINGTON, &c.

WATSON'S BAY Steamer THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 7.15, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30. Return 1

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON, the clipper ship HARKAWAY, A1 for 15 years, receiving wool at Marsden's. Will be dispatched on the 30th April. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship PLANET, A1 at Lloyds', 655 tons register, J. J. Coombes, commander. Superior accommodation. Saloon according to agreement. Steerage....£18. Nearly completed loading. Apply to Captain COOMBES; or to YOUNG and LARK; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

TO PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The unrivalled clipper ship QUEEN OF THE COLONIES, 1346 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail from Sydney direct for SAN FRANCISCO, on TUESDAY, 1st June. Saloon, according to agreement; Second Cabin....£25; Steerage....18. Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 160, New Pitt-street.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper ship M. J. SMITH, 850 tons, D. Smith, commander, will be dispatched on or about MONDAY, the 10th May. To saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers superior accommodations are offered. A liberal dietary scale provided. For further particulars apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 1000 tons, W. M'Keon, commander, is now loading in Newcastle, and will be ready to receive PASSENGERS and LIGHT FREIGHT in SYDNEY in a few days. Immediate arrangements are therefore necessary. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for NOUMEA.—The favourite A1 clipper brig LALLA ROOKH, Wilkinson, master, is now receiving cargo at Market Wharf, and will have very quick dispatch. Apply to H. LABAT and CO., No. 1, Custom House-buildings.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast sailing barque FRUITER, being under engagement will be the first vessel away. Freight at reduced rates. For freight or passage, apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.; or to A. VARANGOT, Ship Broker, 23, Macquarie-place.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite trader, COLONIST, A. Geach, master, now loading at Market Wharf, will sail on SATURDAY. Has superior accommodation. For freight or passage, apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

OVALAU direct.—The regular trader GEM, Captain Norcliffe, sails in a few days. Deane, Bridge-st.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader PRINCE ALFRED, Captain Watson, now lying at Grafton Wharf, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 69, New Pitt-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS TO AUCKLAND, and other NEW ZEALAND PORTS. Arrangements having been completed for transmission of Passengers and Cargo from AUCKLAND to other NEW ZEALAND PORTS, the following tariff of REDUCED RATES has been adopted:—

Passage Money.

Sydney through to	Saloon.	Steerage.	Freight.
Napier	£13 0 0	£7 0 0	£2 5 0
Wellington	14 0 0	7 10 0	2 5 0
Taranaki	11 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0
Nelson	12 10 0	6 15 0	2 10 0
Picton	14 0 0	7 10 0	2 15 0
Lyttelton	15 10 0	8 0 0	2 15 0
Otago	16 0 0	8 10 0	3 0 0
Bluff	17 0 0	9 0 0	3 5 0
Wanganui	17 10 0	9 10 0	3 10 0

The favourite regular trader KATE, W. Cooper, commander (hourly expected), will, on arrival, be quickly dispatched, carrying cargo for the above ports. For all further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—Clipper schooner ESCORT. Apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

SHOALHAVEN.—The MARY JANE first fair wind. Freight apply on board, Woolloomooloo Bay, or R. LANGLEY, Market Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER, all parts, CENTURION. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRY MAID, This Day, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the ship MIRAGE must be rendered in duplicate on board, by noon on FRIDAY, the 30th, otherwise they will not be recognised.

GUSTAF ADOLF, from Adelaide.—All CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before FRIDAY, at noon, or they will not be recognised. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP FLYING SPUR, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel, must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by SATURDAY, 1st May, at noon, or they will not be paid. YOUNG and LARK.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The barque TASSO. Apply 324, George-street, over Sandon's.

CHARTER for SHANGHAI.—Wanted, a VESSEL to load coals either in Sydney or Newcastle. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

CHARTERS for HONGKONG.—Wanted, VESSELS to load coals either in Sydney or Newcastle. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

BARQUE CLAYMORE, for ADELAIDE.—Consignees of H 250 Sacks Flour, shipped by John Hart and Co., and consigned to order, are informed that unless same are cleared at the Customs by Noon THIS DAY, they will be entered, landed, and stored at the risk of those concerned. BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents.

BARQUE CLODIAN, from Adelaide.—CONSIGNEES are requested to Pass Entries THIS MORNING for Throgmorton's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. SAMUEL GUNTON, Master.

VESSEL.—Wanted to purchase, a good handy vessel, about 100 tons register. JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

WANTED, a smart sailing VESSEL, of about 100 tons. JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FOR SALE, Ship WESTERN EMPIRE, by private contract, as she now lies at Cuthbert's Wharf, with all gear, stores, sails, boats, anchors, and chains. The ship was built by Baldwin, in Quebec, in 1862, and is 1245 tons register, and was then classed for seven years. An inventory of stores, sails, boats, &c., may be seen at the Agents' Office. For further particulars, apply to Captain CLARK, on board; or to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.
WATERVIEW PATENT SLIP.
SHIPWRIGHTS' WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
The undersigned wish it to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.
Sailing vessels wanting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Slip, will be towed to and from Waterview FREE OF CHARGE by any of the harbour tug-boats.
THOS. M'ARTHUR and CO., Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Engineers, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, &c., WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
N.B.—Town Office, Mort's-buildings, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, where all inquiries will have immediate attention.
Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S.
NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.
The COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS, situate at HUNTER'S POINT, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—
Extreme length, 450 feet; length on blocks, 416 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.
This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.
The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for Docking a Ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.
The Company feel warranted in stating that Repairs on Vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco in respect to cost of materials and labour as in any other part of the world.
For particulars, address JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent, San Francisco, California, U. S.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB. A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will take place at the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, to transact business on the RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. J. HERALD, Secretary.

PARKES' TESTIMONIAL FUND. A MEETING of the Committee and Friends of the above will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4, to transact business of importance. JOHN MACINTOSH, JAMES GRAHAM, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

WOOLLAHRA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Point Piper Road.—The Anniversary Tea and Public MEETING in commemoration of the Settlement of the Rev. T. S. Forsaith will be held THIS EVENING, 30th April, at 6.30. Several ministers and gentlemen will address the meeting.

WAVERLEY CHESS ASSOCIATION.—A General MEETING will be held at the Waverley Council Chambers, THIS DAY, the 30th April, at half-past 7 o'clock.

TO MASTER BRICKMAKERS.—A Special MEETING of the above will be held THIS DAY, 30th instant, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, at half-past 7 p.m., when business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. All master brickmakers are urgently requested to attend. JOSEPH ASHTON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders will be held in the Library, Bent-street, on THURSDAY, the 13th May next, at 4 p.m., to decide finally as to selling the Library property, when the opinion of counsel, showing that the corporation have undoubted power of sale, will be laid before the meeting. WILLIAM FORDE, Hon. Secretary. 16th April, 1869.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING of the Members will be held at the Club-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th May, between the hours of 1 and 2 and 4 and 5 p.m. CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Secretary.

PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual WEEKLY MEETING will be held at the Rooms, Kent-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Council are requested to meet at the same place, at half-past 7 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.—A Committee MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock, at Cripps' Rooms.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.—A MEETING of Electors favourable to the return of Mr. W. ANDREWS as an Alderman, will be held THIS EVENING, at Punch and M'Grath's, George-street, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a committee.

DRUIDS, SYDNEY DISTRICT.—A MEETING will be held at the Robin Hood Inn, South Head Road, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 30th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the inauguration of a New Lodge in connection with the above Order, when intending members are requested to attend. JOHN CUMMINS, D.C.S.

VALEDICTORY TEA-MEETING given by the PITT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH to their Elder, THOMAS OWEN, on his departure for Europe, THIS EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock, in the Harris-street (off Parramatta-street) Baptist Chapel, kindly lent for the occasion. Tickets, one shilling each.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, declared at the half-yearly meeting held this day, will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at the Company's Office, George-street. ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary. Sydney, 28th April, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN RAYDEN BINGLE will in future carry on his business of Ship and Commission Merchant, at his new offices, Hall of Commerce, Newcastle, New South Wales, under his old style and title of Bingle and Co. Newcastle, N. S. Wales, 31st March, 1869.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—ALL HANDS to MUSTER on Flagstaff Hill, at 2.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 1st May, with carbines and sword bayonets. Dress—Blue, with white cap-covers. Officers in undress. Band to attend. FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an ASSESSMENT upon all Rateable Property within this Borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of 1s. in the £, for the current Municipal year, upon the assessed value of such property, has been ordered by the said Council, under the provisions of, and for the purposes set forth in, section 161 of the Municipalities Act of 1867.
Also, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, May the 15th, at the Central Police Office, to which persons feeling aggrieved by such assessment can appeal, upon giving seven days' notice to the Council of such appeal. D. BEATSON, Council Clerk. Alexandria, April 29th.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ASSESSMENT upon all rateable property within this Borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound for the current municipal year upon the assessed value of such property has been ordered by the said Council, under the provisions of and for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; also, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at 10 a.m., on SATURDAY, 29th May, 1869, at the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney, to which any person feeling himself aggrieved by such assessment can appeal, on giving seven days' notice to the Council Clerk of such appeal. By order, HENRY STERIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk. Woollahra Municipal Council Chambers, 29th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION the Public not to give Credit to any person on my account, without my written authority. JOHN M'GUIGAN, Morongo, District of Maneroo. Witness—Joseph Leary, Solicitor, 108, King-st., Sydney. 29th April, A.D., 1869.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

E. M. H., a LETTER for you at the Post Office. H. F. S.

H. M. H.—What has become of you? Papa's gone. Write soon.

MRS. GEORGE GARRET is requested to write to CHARLES SAWYER, H.M.S. Virago.

THOMAS CHANDLER, formerly of Raingworthy, Gloucestershire, England, your brothers, JAMES and WILLIAM, would be glad to hear from you. Address, care Mr. Phillips, Tadmor, Nelson, N. Z.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. No. 554. A.D. 1869. Between JAMES BROWN and ALEXANDER BROWN, Plaintiffs, and CHARLES CLARK, Defendant.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the abovenamed JAMES BROWN and ALEXANDER BROWN against the abovenamed CHARLES CLARK, to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty-four pounds twelve shillings and five pence, for damages for breach of contract for the non-reception by the defendant of coals according to contract: And it being alleged that the said Charles Clark does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a Writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the eleventh day of May next, wherein the NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE STEAM-TUG COMPANY, of the City of Newcastle, THOMAS INNES, of the said City of Newcastle, and DAVID TAIT ALLEN, of the said City of Newcastle, respectively, are garnishees: NOTICE is hereby given thereof; and if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said Charles Clark (or any person on his behalf) will give the security and notice, and file the appearance and pleas required by the Act, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Actions against Persons absent from the Colony, and against Persons sued as Joint Contractors," attachment may be dissolved. Dated this twenty-eighth day of April, 1869. EDWIN DAINTREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 101, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. In Insolvency. ACCOUNT, with PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION, in the undermentioned estate, showing Dividend, as specified, now lies open for inspection in the Office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, and will be submitted for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 13th May next, if not previously objected to. Dated at Sydney, the 26th day of April, A.D. 1869.
EDWARD KENNEDY (No. 9025), of George-street, Sydney, boot and shoe maker.—A first dividend of 9d per £ upon proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of preferent debt. FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Widow and next of kin of JOHN PETER SMITH, late of Newcastle, in the colony of New South Wales, Licensed Victualler, deceased, intestate. GREETING:—Whereas it has been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the Proctor of JOHN WOOD, of Newcastle, Wine Merchant, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said John Peter Smith departed this life on or about the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, intestate, we do therefore peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor, duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on or before the 7th day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods and chattels of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to the said John Wood, a creditor of the said deceased. Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at Sydney, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. D. B. HUTCHINSON, (L.S.) Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—All claims against the Estate of ESTHER CRIPPS, late of Sydney, Confectioner, deceased, are requested to be sent in under cover to the Executor's, care of Mr. THOMAS CRIPPS, Confectioner, George-street, Sydney, on or before the 28th day of May next, after which date the accounts of the Estate will be finally closed and no claims recognised.

SEPTIMA TOWNSEND, of BURBAGE, WILTS.—Communications may be addressed to H. W. C., 122, Elizabeth-street. A personal interview may be had, on FRIDAY EVENING, between the hours of 6 and 10.

MISS MARY DOUGLASS, deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 20th Victoria, No. 12, intituled, "And Act to amend the Law of Property and further to relieve Trustees:" Notice is hereby given, that all persons, being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of MARY DOUGLASS, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, spinster, deceased, who died on the ninth day of June, A.D. 1868, and whose will was proved on the twentieth day of July, A.D. 1868, in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, by FREDERICK HOLKHAM DANGAR, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, and MONTAGU CONSETT STEPHEN, of Sydney aforesaid, solicitor, Executors of the said Will, are required, on or before the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1869, to send to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, of New Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid, the solicitors of the said executors, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said estate; and that at the expiration of such time the executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said testatrix among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice. Dated this twenty-second day of February, A.D. 1869. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY. NOTICE.—The PAYMENTS for April will be due on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, and will be received on that day, from 10 to 4 o'clock. W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary. Society's Office, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29th April, 1869. Note.—New shares can be taken up on Friday.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Subscriptions, £1 1s. per annum, entitling subscribers to a double ticket for each of the four concerts of the season. Intending subscribers who wish to join for the season about to commence will please forward their names to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. DEANE, 100, Elizabeth-street, or to CHARLES DAVIS, Hon. Secretary, 138, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—That whereas certain parties are in the habit of obstructing and annoying me, at the corner of King and George streets, I shall in future engage the service of the detective police to discover and prosecute such persons for the future so annoying me. J. WILLIAMSON. Thursday, April 29.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing my SON, generally known as "Billy," he having absconded. C. HATTON, 506, Riley-street.

HOBSON and WHITING thank the person that enclosed through the post a sum of money, for an old debt, contracted years gone by.

NOTICE.—MARY ANN HODGSON, deceased.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon, or being indebted to, the Estate of the said Mary Ann Hodgson, are requested forthwith to send in full particulars of such claims, and to pay such debts, or legal proceedings will be taken. HENRY HODGSON, Executor of the Will of deceased. 30th April, 1869.

TO THE STOCK-OWNERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA.
45, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, 1st January, 1869.
Gentlemen,—I beg respectfully to inform you that I have succeeded to the business of KAYE, BUTCHART, and CO., as Stock and Station Salesmen, by the retirement of Mr. George Butchart from the firm, which will, in future, be continued in my own name.
It is my intention to confine myself simply to the business of a commission agent for the sale of fat and store stock, stations, and landed property, and personally to conduct all sales entrusted to me.
Trusting that my experience, extending over a period of thirty years, will give me the support of the constituents of the late firm, my friends, and the public generally,
I remain, Gentlemen, yours very truly,
JOHN GEO. DOUGHARTY.
Correspondents.
Mr. J. C. Walker, Sandhurst
Mr. W. H. Graves, Deniliquin
Mr. James Forsyth, Hay
Messrs. Geo. Forsyth and Co., Wagga Wagga.

GRATUITOUS Finishing EDUCATION for a talented Young Lady, who has some experience in teaching. Address X. X., care of Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street.

A CARD.—R. NEWMAN Custom House Agent and Ship Broker, 227, George-street, op. Bridge-street.

A CARD.—Astrology and Geomancy future revealed. Shamrock Hotel, Woolloomooloo-st. Mons. SYCLE.

ARRIVAL OF DR. KELLY IN SYDNEY.—Dr. Kelly practices exclusively Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and solicits persons afflicted with diseases of those organs to give him a fair trial. 10, Wynyard-square.

C. J. JACKSON, Organ Builder, REMOVED from Sussex-street to Newtown Road, near Toll-bar.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails, cured by Mr. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, 16, O'Connell street.

CHARLES BOVIS (late of Campaign House, King-street), Prize and Anatomical Boot Maker, 62, Market-street, Sydney. N.B.—Fishing, riding, and cricketing boots to order.

EARLY LUNCH, this day, at HOLLAND'S, Kembla Dining Rooms, 210, Pitt-street—half-past 11 sharp.

HOTEL DE FRANCE Café Restaurant. Open from 8 a.m. till 12 p.m. King and George streets.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 26, O'Connell-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. A single tooth, from 7s 6d; teeth scaled, stopped, and extracted; children's teeth carefully regulated. Hours of attendance, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.—Artificial teeth, from 7s. 6d.; decayed and broken teeth restored, equal to new in utility and durability, 1s.; single painless extraction, 1s (ether spray); Phrenology, &c.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS and Diseases of Women and Children. Mr. W. J. Anderson, 46, College-st.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I. HIMMELOCH, Pawnbroker, from 299, Pitt-st., to 292, Castlereagh-st.

REMOVAL.—Mr. P. J. HOURIGAN, Solicitor, from 175, Pitt-street, to 129, King-street.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st.

J. T. GORUS, Photographer, 101, King-street, has reduced his CARTES-DE-VISITE, to 7s 6d dozen.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at 6 per cent. per annum, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

Table F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary. Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

£1000 TO LEND on mortgage, either in one or smaller sums. Morgan & Miller, 181, Pitt-st.

MONEY LENT, to any amount, on watches, plate, jewellery, wearing apparel, and furniture, and every description of goods, at the lowest rate of interest, at I. HIMMELOCH'S, 292, Castlereagh-street.

SHARES for SALE.—Bank of New Zealand, Bank of New South Wales, Peak Downs Copper, Cudgegong Cinnabar, A. S. N., and Clarence and New England Steam, and other shares. W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

NEW BOOKS and New Editions, ex Strathdon. Second List.
Dussauce's Treatise on the Art of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing, 38s, post £2
Boutell's English Heraldry, 450 illustrations, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Figuier's The Vegetable World, 446 engravings, 24s, post 26s
Buckle's History of Civilisation in England, 3 vols., 30s, post 33s
Smith's Concise Dictionary of the Bible, half-morocco
Foxe's Book of Martyrs, illustrated, 15s, post 17s
Neligan's Medicines—their Uses and Mode of Administration, 24s, post 26s
Murchison's Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, and Abdominal Dropsy, 1868, 13s, post 14s 6d
Guy's Principles of Forensic Medicine, 1868, 15s 6d, post 17s
Smith's Legal Forms for Common Use, being 200 Precedents, 4s 6d, post 5s
Holdsworth's Law of Wills, Executors, and Administrators, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d
——— Law of Landlord and Tenant, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d
Hibberd's Practical Treatise on the Culture of the Rose, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
The Garden Manual, by the Editors of the Cottage Gardener, 2s, post 2s 6d
Bruen's Science and Practice of Grafting, Budding, and Training Fruit Trees, 200 engravings, 3s 6d, post 4s
Carter's Practical Gardener, illustrated in colours, with 26 designs for Flower Beds, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d
Wood's Common Objects of the Microscope, 400 illustrations, 1s 6d, post 1s 9d
Robinson's Whole Art of Making British Wines, Cordials, and Liqueurs, 3s 6d, post 4s
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, 4s 6d, post 5s
Jarrin's Italian Confectioner, 5s, post 5s 6d
The Table Talk and Opinions of Napoleon Buonaparte, 3s 6d, post 4s
Tom Brown's School Days, cloth gilt, 5s 6d, post 6s
Patmore's Children's Garland, 5s 6d, post 6s
Ballad Book: A Selection of the choicest British Ballads, 5s 6d, post 6s
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas A. Kempis, 3s 6d, post 4s
Moore's Poetical Works, complete edition, 8s 6d, post 9s 8d
Sherwood's History of the Fairchild Family, 3 vols., 16s 6d, post 18s 6d
Kingston's Perils and Adventures of Harry Skipwith by Sea and Land, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Ruth and her Friends, a story for girls, 4s 6d, by post 5s
Queen's Book—Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands, 3s 6d, post 4s
Tytler's Leila, or the Island, 4s 6d, post 5s
——— Leila in England, 4s 6d, post 5s
——— Leila at Home, 4s 6d, post 5s
Sherwood's Stories on the Church Catechism, 4s 6d, post 4s 3d
Marshall's Violet Douglass, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Ellen Montgomery's Bookshelf, 3s 6d, by post 4s 3d
Fanny Fern's New Story-book for Children, 4s 6d, post 5s 3d
The Boys' Own Book, 1868, 10s 6d, post 11s 6d
Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, 200 engravings, 3s 6d, post 4s 3d
Simms' Treatise on Mathematical Instruments, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d
Lardner's Electric Telegraph Popularised, 2s 6d, post 3s
Bond's Handbook of the Telegraph, 1s 6d, post 1s 9d
Boating Life at Oxford, with notes on Oxford Training, 1s 6d, post 1s 9d
Tammas Bodkin, or the Humours of a Scottish Tailor, 2s, post 2s 6d
Combe's Moral Philosophy, 2s 6d, post 3s
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 1s 6d, post 1s 9d
Routledge's Comic Reciter, 1s 6d, post 2s
Hoyle's Games Modernised, 2s 6d, post 3s
Philips' Map of New South Wales, 4s 6d, post 5s
Johnstone's Treatise on Logarithms, 2nd edition, 1868, 3s 6d, post 4s
Todhunter's Treatise on the Differential Calculus, 13s, post 14s
Curtius's Grammar of the Greek Language, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, 7s 6d; Meadows' French Pronouncing Dictionary, 6s 6d; Nugent's French Dictionary, 4s; Meadows' Italian Dictionary, 6s 6d; Valpy's Latin Delectus, 1868, 3s; Edwards's Eton Latin Grammar, 3s 6d; Chambers' Arithmetic, 2s 6d; Corner's History of Rome, 4s 6d; Butler's Spelling, 1s 9d.

CHEAP NOVELS.
Grant's White Cockade, 2s 6d; Edward's Archie Lovel, 2s 6d; Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe, 2s 6d; Lever's Charles O'Malley, 4s; Sinclair's Beatrice, 2s 6d; Female Life in Prison, 3s 6d.
_ The price of any of the above books can be remitted by Post-office money-order, or in postage stamps.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s, by post 1s 2d, THE PUBLICANS' QUESTION. By Traveller (one who knows them). JOHN L. SHERRIFF, 18, Wynyard-square, Sydney, and sold by all booksellers.

ONE SHILLING EACH.—Photographs, album size, viz., "The Life Boat, A Charming Incident, Beware (Trust her Not), Luff Bay (First Lesson in Navigation), Before and After the Battle. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-st.

LINEAR NOTE, 5-quire box, assorted colours, 1s 6d, post free 2s. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

W. A. COOKE, Stationer, Bookseller, and Account Book Manufacturer, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY, May 1st.
Randwick Autumn Race Meeting
Election of the Mayor of Sydney
Bishop of Newcastle's Address to the Synod
Circuit Court Proceedings
Laying the Tasmanian Submarine Cable
Social Affairs in England
Legality of the Marriage of Priests
Engineer's Report of the Suez Canal
The Rose of Chorlton: a Ballad
Agricultural Gazette
Mining News
The Bishop of London's Letter to the London Clergy
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

BELL'S LIFE, MAY 1st, 1869.
FULL ACCOUNT OF RANDWICK RACES.
"TIPS" for SATURDAY.
PEGASUS AND NEMO.
CHUMP CORRESPONDENCE.
OUR STREET.
And all the SPORTING NEWS of the week.

SEE PROTESTANT STANDARD—SATURDAY next. Office, 377, Pitt-street, near Temperance Hall.

PROTESTANT BANNER.—Is it Idolatry? by the Rev. ZACHARY BARRY, LL.D.; Convents, &c.

PROTESTANT BANNER.—AGENTS will please send for their papers after 3 p.m. THIS DAY.

CARTOONS.—The Race for the Mayor's Stakes. The Old Man and his Ass. See Punch, THIS DAY.

M'NOODLE AGAIN! See Punch, THIS DAY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. See Punch, THIS DAY. GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, 108, Pitt-street; and GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

CHANCE for a BUSINESS MAN with small capital.—For SALE, in the best part of Sydney, a BOOK and STATIONERY BUSINESS, doing a good trade. Apply, with name and address in full, to Stationer, Herald.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
Prince Alfred Park (Sydney).
Tuesday, 4th; Wednesday, 5th; Thursday, 6th May.

Sec.		
1. Horses	Blood Stallions, Mares, &c. Draught ditto, ditto. Hacks, Ponies, &c.
2. Cattle	Durhams, Herefords, Devons, Dairy Cows, and Fat Stock.
3. Sheep	Fine Wool, Rams, Ewes, and Lambs. Coarse ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.
4. Pigs	Large, small, and Mixed Breeds.
5. Poultry	Dorkings, Spanish, Cochins, Game, Silver and Gold Polands, Hamburgs, Malays, Bantams, &c.
6. Dogs	Bloodhounds, Mastiffs, Newfoundland, Pointers, Retrievers, Setters, Spaniels, Greyhounds, Kangaroo, Terriers, Bull Dogs, Sheep Dogs, &c., &c.
7. Wool	Washed and in Grease.
8. Wines	Full-bodied Red and White. Light ditto, ditto.
9. Sugar	Cane. Imphee or Sorghum. Beet Root.
10. Farm Produce	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rice, Millet, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangolds, Sugar Cane, Beet, Hams, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, &c.
11. Horticulture	Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers. Pot Plants, Shrubs, &c.
12. Manures	Bone Dust, and other Colonial made.
13. Implements	Sheep Washing, Sugar Machines, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Tube Wells, Horticultural Tools, Dairy Implements, Ploughs, Harrows, Wool and Wine Presses.
14. Articles of Colonial Manufacture	Wool, Flax, Fibres, Cotton, Silk, Iron, Leather, Soap, Candles, Oils, Preserved Meats, Vegetables and Fruits, Tobacco, Pottery, Meals, Brooms, &c.
15. Works of Arts	Paintings in oil and water colour, Statuary, articles of Vertu, Bronzes, Porcelains, Fancy Work, &c.

Admission to the Grounds on TUESDAY (4th May), from 9 till 12 (during the award of the Prizes), Ten Shillings; from 12.30 to 5 p.m., Three Shillings for adults. Half-price for Children under 12 years old.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—ONE SHILLING. MEMBERS—FREE.
The Exhibition will be formally opened on TUESDAY at 12.30, by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, the Executive Council, Mayor and Aldermen, and Council of Education.
All children belonging to the Public schools will be admitted free, on WEDNESDAY, between 3 and 5 p.m., under the care of their respective teachers.
All exhibits intended for sale will be put up at auction on FRIDAY, such sale to be under the control of the Exhibition Committee, and will be duly advertised.
The German Band will be in attendance during the whole of the three days.
Refreshment, luncheon, and other booths on the grounds.
A carefully compiled catalogue of the Exhibition will be issued.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.
N.B.—Members who have not received their cards are requested to apply to the Secretary, without delay.
EXHIBITORS WILL BE ADVISED BY THE SECRETARY WHEN THE EXHIBITS ARE TO BE SENT IN.

NON-COMPETITIVE ART TREASURES COLLECTION.
NOTICE.—The Fine Art Committee beg to inform gentlemen who have kindly consented to lend Works of Art for the Exhibition, that they have made arrangements for removing the same on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, and MONDAY. Mr. SAUNDERS has been instructed to attend with his Parcels Delivery Vans at the residences of the several gentlemen.
Committee:
J. BARNETT
J. H. THOMAS
CHARLES WOOLCOTT
CHARLES MARTENS
ARTHUR STOPPS.

NOTICE.—Exhibitors of WOOL are desired to take notice that the wool will be judged on MONDAY, and that their exhibits must be lodged at Messrs. MORT'S Wool Stores on or before SATURDAY next.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S BALL,
TO BE HELD AT THE EXCHANGE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5th.
Committee:
President.
Sir W. Macarthur.
Vice-Presidents.

Beyly, N. P., Esq.	Hay, Hon. J.
Cox, Sloper, Esq.	Jenkins, R. L., Esq.
Dangar, W. J., Esq.	
Adams, P. F., Esq.	Laidley, J., Esq.
Bettington, H. B., Esq.	Lloyd, —, Esq.
Bray, A. L., Esq.	Long, W., Esq.
Calvert, J. J., Esq.	Loder, A., Esq.
Campbell, W. R., Esq.	Lyons, S., Esq.
Campbell, George, Esq.	Macleay, W., Esq.
Cox, E. K., Esq.	Moore, Percy, Esq.
Dangar, H., Esq.	Mort, Laidley, Esq.
Devlin, J., jun., Esq.	Nowlan, J., Esq.
Deloitte, Q., Esq.	Ramsay, E. P., Esq.
Dumaresq, W. A., Esq.	Rouse, Richard, Esq.
Fitzgerald, R. M., Esq.	Smith, J. S., Esq.
Gibson, W., Esq.	Statham, H., Esq.
Hill, R., Esq.	Stewart, W., Esq.
Johnson, James, E.	Town, A., Esq.
Jean te Kloot, Esq.	Weston, F. J., Esq.
Kummerer, R., Esq.	Wright, J., Esq.
Lackey, J., Esq.	Wyndham, J., Esq.

Admission by tickets—single 21s., ladies 10s. 6d.—to be obtained on application to any of the above members of committee; or to JULES JOUBERT, Secretary. 227, George-street.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The COMMEMORATION takes place on the 15th May. HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

MR. MARSH receives Pianoforte PUPILS, at his Residence, 137, Castlereagh-street.

T. MOORE, Carriage Factory and Bazaar, South Head Road, opposite Court-house. Buggies and vehicles of all kinds built to order. A large stock of well-made vehicles to hand.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463733

LAW.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

(From the Free Press.)

THIS Court opened on Monday last before his Honor, Mr. Justice Faucett.

STEALING WHEAT.

Charles Foulger was indicted for that he, on the 27th day of March, 1868, at Bathurst, did feloniously steal, take, and carry away, twenty-eight bushels of wheat and fourteen bags, the property of Michael Dominish. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence—twelve months' hard labour in Bathurst gaol.

HORSE-STEALING.

John Kennedy alias Cunningham pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen, at Blaney, on the 9th day of October, 1868, one mare the property of Amos Batty. Remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT.

John Bell, alias Black Doctor, an aboriginal, was indicted for that he, on the 30th September, 1868, at Dubbo, did feloniously assault one Annie Woods with intent to commit a rape. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he was undefended and applied to his Honor to assign counsel in his case. His Honor said he had no power in this case as the prisoner was not charged with a capital offence.

Mr. Dalley intimated that it was usual in cases in which aboriginals were prisoners for the Crown to employ counsel on their behalf, and he presumed that would be done in the present case.

Mr. Docker was requested to defend the prisoner, and consented to do so.

Annie Woods deposed: I was a widow in September last; I lived near Dubbo; I saw prisoner opposite my place on the Sunday evening; he was standing about 400 or 500 yards from me; no one was with him; he was dressed very shabbily; about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning some person came to my place; I saw the figure of a man standing in the doorway; I asked who was there, but received no answer; the door was then burst open, and I received a blow on the head; I was then lying in bed, that person tried to choke me; I screamed out and resisted him, and succeeded in throwing him off the bed; I sang out to my child, and prisoner ran away and I saw him no more; I cannot swear that prisoner is the man that assaulted me, but I am sure that he was the one I saw on Sunday; I had hold of the prisoner by the wrist, and from his clothes I thought he was the man; after prisoner ran away, I met one of my friends, who asked me what was the matter; the prisoner is very much like the man who assaulted me; the hat produced was left behind when the man ran away; it was covered with blood from the wound in my head, when I gave it to the police. The jury retired, and after a short absence returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. Sentence: Two years' hard labour in the gaol at Bathurst.

WOUNDING WITH INTENT.

Daniel Keefe was indicted for that he, on the 24th day of September, 1868, at Cowra, did feloniously assault one Michael Healy, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The Crown Prosecutor, after he had commenced opening the case, received information that the prosecutor was not present, but as the jury were already sworn, he said he would proceed with the case.

Nicholas Challacombe deposed: I keep the Royal Hotel at Cowra; I know prisoner; I also knew Michael Healy; they were both at my house on the 23rd September; they both went to sleep in a room; I was awoke that night by some one calling me; a third man, Michael Dempsey, was also in the room; he was asleep when I came in; I saw two men struggling, one of them had his arms round the other's neck; afterwards Healy told me he was stabbed; as soon as I went in they ceased struggling, and then Healy pulled out his shirt and I saw the bowels protruding; at the place where the men were standing I found a small pocket-knife; I found no other weapon; when Healy told me he was stabbed, prisoner said if he (Healy) said the same, he would do the same again; Healy did not say how the quarrel arose between them; the prisoner had been drinking; I went for the doctor and he came. To prisoner: I remember seeing you and Dempsey that day, but I do not recollect serving Williams along with you with grog; you were not drinking until 4 o'clock; I did not see you with Healy on that day; I knew Healy before; I did not serve him with liquor nine days before; I did not separate you and Healy; you separated yourselves; you had a scar and blood on your face. Francis Flockton deposed: I am a duly qualified medical practitioner residing at Cowra; I was called into the Royal Hotel to see a man named Healy; I found he had received a stab about three-quarters of an inch in length, and the intestines were protruding; the intestines were not wounded; I dressed the wound and had Healy under my care for about three weeks; the knife produced would have caused the wound; I heard the prisoner say, while I was attending Healy first, if he had had him five minutes longer he would have cut his b——y head off; prisoner was able to stand, and was quite able to judge right from wrong.

Mr. Butler here handed the depositions of the case taken at Cowra, in which prisoner had been asked if he had anything to say, and he had said "I did it in self-defence."

This closed the case for the Crown.

The prisoner in his defence handed in a statement, which was read to the jury. The statement was to the effect that prisoner had gone to Challacombe's public-house and obtained some drink; that Mr. Challacombe had put him late that night into a room upon a sofa; that he remembered nothing after until his throat was grasped by a man whom he saw was Healy; he was prevented from crying out, and as he had his knife by his side he took it up and stabbed Healy in the abdomen solely for the purpose of making him let go his hold; he did it in self-defence.

His Honor summed up, and the jury retired, and returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of unlawfully wounding. The prisoner was then remanded for sentence.

HORSE STEALING.

Amos Cornwall, *alias* Rutherford, *alias* Dunn, was indicted for that he, on the 26th day of March, 1869, at Dunkeld, did feloniously steal, take, and carry away one horse, the property of one Hugh Heavener. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. After the evidence had been heard the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty of horse stealing. His Honor said he would remand the prisoner for sentence, in order to give him an opportunity of procuring evidence as to his character.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Court opened this morning at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Francis Burns, on bail, was indicted for that he, on the 15th October, 1868, at the Forest, did feloniously, unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, shoot at one Jane Forbes, with intent to kill and murder the said Jane Forbes. The indictment contained a second count charging the prisoner with intent to do the said Jane Forbes some serious bodily harm. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. M'Laughlan. After taking a mass of evidence the jury retired at a quarter to 5, and remained out of Court an hour and a half, when they returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

(From the Mercury.)

TUESDAY.—CIVIL SIDE.

BEFORE his Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE and a jury of four.

COUCHER V. THE MUNICIPALITY OF NEWCASTLE.

In this action, which was for damages sustained by the plaintiff, a widow, in consequence of the loss of her husband, owing to the unprotected state of a municipal work erected by the Newcastle Municipal Council, the declaration contained two counts—one alleging that deceased met his death in consequence of the neglect of duty by the Borough Council in not furnishing lights at night to a retaining wall erected in Wolfe-street, or otherwise protecting passengers from danger; and the other, that the deceased came by his death in consequence of the erection by the Council of the wall, and their neglect to furnish lights and other means of protection. The plaintiff claimed £1000, and joined issue with the defendants upon their pleas of not guilty, and that death was the result of the negligence of the deceased.

For the plaintiff, Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Foster, instructed by Mr. Mullen; for the defendants, Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Readett.

Sir James Martin opened the case in detail to the jury. The deceased, Charles Coucher, was found on the morning of the 22nd September, 1868, lying at the foot of the retaining wall erected by the defendants in Wolfe-street, almost dead, very little breathing being perceptible, and his hands cold. He had apparently fallen a depth of ten feet (the height of the wall there), and below the wall, embedded in the clay, his cap was discovered, the head being half a foot from it. Coucher died soon afterwards, and the cause of his death was certified to be concussion of the brain, such as would result from a fall from the top of the wall. A great deal of evidence was taken, from which it was proved that the wall had been erected by a contractor under the supervision of the City Surveyor, and in pursuance of plans and specifications prepared by the surveyor, submitted to the Council, and approved; that no fence was erected as a protection during the progress of the work, nor any lights supplied; that the street had been previously open to public traffic, and that no hindrance had been offered to such traffic after the commencement of the work; that after the accident a light had been placed at the top of the wall by order of the Council, and maintained till the erection of the present protecting fence: that the nearest road home from Coucher's daily work, as a lighterman on the wharf, was along a new road to which the wall was a sustaining structure, and that he usually took this road; that he was an habitually sober man, strong, and in good health before his death; and, though somewhat in liquor on the evening before he was found as described, was capable of taking care of himself; that at the spot where he had fallen over lay a loose kerbstone which formed a stumbling block, and would have tripped anyone passing. It was stated that Coucher could earn 10s. a day at his customary work, and for night work had received as much as 17s., never less than 15s. a night. His widow, however, said his wages averaged 35s. per week.

The line of cross-examination pursued for the defence elicited the facts that the work was still unfinished when the accident happened, and was in the hands of the contractor, and that Coucher could have reached his house by another, though longer road; also that there were heaps of stones lying about the middle of the new road, which compelled foot passengers, if they used the road at all, to take the space occupied or left for the gutter; and that owing to the many obstructions, the road was unsafe even in the day time, and certainly dangerous at night to a sober person.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Sir William Manning applied for a nonsuit, on the grounds that the contractor and not the Council was liable for the injury sustained by plaintiff; that the Council was performing a work which it was legally empowered to perform, and which was for the public benefit, and that the work being incomplete, an action could not lie against the Council because persons chose to travel upon the work in its then state, and when it was known to be perilous.

Mr. Darley followed on the same side.

His Honor refused to grant the nonsuit, but would send the case to the jury, in order that the question as to the liability of the Council for negligence might be brought before, and discussed by, the full Court, as a principle of some moment was involved in the definite settlement of the question.

A number of witnesses for the defence were then examined, from whose evidence it appeared that the deceased. Coucher, had been drinking in the Ship Inn, on the night before his fall, and before he left had become merry with liquor, and rather noisy, but not incapable of taking care of himself; that the gutter, the only practicable footing in the new road for any passenger, was four feet eight inches from its centre to the outer edge of the wall, and that the kerb was two feet in perpendicular height from the bottom of the gutter; that the road, before its alteration by the Council, was almost impassable, and had never been very freely used; and that the work in progress had been commenced to afford easier communication between the higher and lower portions of the city.

A model of the wall, and adjacent houses, had been constructed, and was used by counsel in obtaining from witnesses a clearer view of the relative positions of different points about the locality of the accident, and, though admitted to be not quite correct, was found, as a means of indication, very convenient.

Sir William Manning, for the defence, urged the jury that they should not be led, by any considerations that the amount of damages given would be borne by a large body of people, to agree to a verdict for the plaintiff; and called upon them to remember that it would be very difficult for a Borough Council to perform works calculated to conduce to the public benefit if it were exposed to risks by persons rash enough to make use of an improvement in progress and before it was completed. He was quite justified in desiring them to exercise the utmost caution in their deliberations, and to refrain from exposing the inhabitants of Newcastle to a great expense, unless they were satisfied that the Councillors were to blame, and the law was such as to make them legally responsible. The learned counsel urged the jury to consider whether the man had fallen from the wall, whether the fall was occasioned by the negligence of the Council, and finally whether the man had met his death by his own negligence and want of proper precaution. It was argued at considerable length that because the road had not been opened for traffic by intimation of any kind from the Council, and was incomplete, Coucher traversed it at his own peril, and was contributory to the damage sustained; that his being in liquor was still further contributory; and that as upon those grounds Coucher himself (supposing him to have been merely injured and not killed) would have no remedy against the Council, the present plaintiff, according to the statute, could not sustain her action. As to the question of damages, it had been explained to them that according to the Act they must apportion the sum they might agree upon to each member of the family as they chose; but they would remember also that the words of the Act were that the damages should be assessed solely having regard to the pecuniary expectations the wife and children had from the husband; nothing was to be allowed for loss of his society, wounded feelings, or the like, but the question was simply a money question.

Sir James Martin, in reply, contended that the place was a highway under the control of the Council, which alone had the power, under the Municipalities Act of 1867, of fixing levels, cutting down streets, and performing any such works, and that it was the Council's duty to guard such works, if dangerous, while in progress, and so prevent any injury to the public; to guard them either by erecting bars or fences, and thus excluding traffic, or by furnishing lights as a means of pointing out obstructions. In this case none of these precautions to hinder traffic temporarily or to render it safe had been adopted, and therefore the Council was liable for the results of negligence. He contended that the evidence as to the falling was clear, and that it had not been proved that Coucher was drunk. But if even he had been drunk, he was still entitled to protection (the learned counsel argued); the obligations of the Council were equally strong with regard to drunken persons as to sober ones. He hoped they would consider the question of damages in a spirit of fairness, and award a substantial sum as a fair and reasonable equivalent for the loss the plaintiff had sustained by the death of her husband.

His Honor told the jury that he feared Coucher had not been quite sober when he fell from the wall, but that did not lessen the duty of the Corporation, which was bound to provide for the safety of drunken people, where it was jeopardised, equally with sober persons. The question had been raised as to whether, the work being still in the contractor's hands, the latter was liable and not the Council; he hoped the inquiry would come before the full Court and be decided, and for that reason he had refused the nonsuit; but he would now express his own opinion, which was not a very decided one upon the point just at present, that if there had been any negligence, the Corporation were the persons liable for it, and not the contractor. The contractor undertook to do certain work, according to a definite plan adopted by the Corporation, but he had not undertaken to erect a fence, or a bar, or to furnish a light. These precautions remained for the Council to take, and they not having taken them were neglecting their manifest duty. If the man Coucher had been killed by falling over a heap of stones, or by loose stones negligently left about by the contractor; if he had fallen, for instance, over the stone in the gutter which it was supposed tripped him over the wall, and died, the contractor might be liable; but there was no evidence that Croucher's fall from the wall had been caused by any carelessness of the contractor, so that the latter was not responsible. He would make one general remark, which referred to no less important a matter than the lives and limbs of the inhabitants of the entire colony, and it was that every corporation performing any work was bound to do it with all reasonable care and skill, just as any private person was bound in like manner. It was scandalous that any person or corporation should do work which rendered life or limb insecure; and there were too many instances in the colony of the disregard of so clear an obligation. The questions they had to consider in the case before them were three: 1st. Did deceased die from falling over the embankment? 2nd. Was the Corporation guilty of culpable negligence in taking no means to erect a bar fence, and to put a light and prevent such an accident. If they answered these questions in the affirmative, they must find for the plaintiff; unless, 3rdly, the question, "Did the deceased so fall by his own culpable carelessness and incapacity?" was also answered affirmatively, in which case their verdict must be for the defendants; because, although the Corporation was bound to use all care and skill in the doing of the work, persons passing were also called upon to exercise reasonable care—there should be reasonable care on both sides. The learned Judge, after quoting authorities, left the jury to deliberate upon their verdict.

After a short retirement, they returned, and intimated that they had found for the plaintiff, damages £300, apportioned as follows: Widow, £150; eldest son (20 years), £10; eldest daughter (17 years), £20; second daughter (15 years), £30; second son (9 years), £40; youngest son (5 years), £50.

Stay of execution was applied for, and granted, that the full Court might be moved upon the point raised.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In re the petition of Petersen, Boesen, and Co., for the compulsory sequestration of the estate of Louis Bornstein, there was no attendance, and the order was discharged and petition dismissed with costs.

In the estate of Frank Hutchinson, an order was made for the payment of £4 monthly.

In the estate of Ogle James Moore, the meeting was adjourned until May 6.

In the estate of Augustus Battle, the official assignee applied for, but was refused, ratification of directions given on the 18th November last.

In the estate of Elizabeth Baker, Mr. Sempill, official assignee, applied as to directions given on 23rd February last. The application was ordered to stand over until 6th May next.

In the estate of Isaac Cooper, the directions given on the 21st instant were ratified.

In the estate of John Campbell Shannon. Directions given on the 12th of March last, at Grafton, were ratified.

In the estate of James Anderson. Directions given on 21st instant were ratified.

In the estate of Thomas Glancy, an adjourned meeting. One creditor was examined.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, April 30.—At 11: James T. Jones, special; Samuel L. Cohen, Charles W. Bartlett, James Godbolt, William Strickland, James Cunningham, single. *At Goulburn*: Benjamin Bowtell, single. *At Orange*: Patrick M'Namara, single. *At Maitland*: Thomas G. Wheatley, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Evans, Day, and Smithers.

Henry Bloomfield, John Hogan, James Redding, Philip Fitzpatrick, for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, were fined in small sums, with the alternative of short terms of imprisonment.

James Cooke was charged with stealing a jacket, a chemise, and a shirt, of the value of 30s., the property of Sarah Miller. The offence was not proved against prisoner, and he was therefore discharged.

Albert Henry Cooper was brought up on remand, charged with cutting and wounding Isaac Abrahams, on the morning of the 30th March last. The brutal nature of the assault was described in yesterday's *Herald*. Augustus Sauerbier deposed that he resided in Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts; about half-past 12 o'clock on the morning of the 30th March last he and his wife were standing opposite Tattersall's; he wanted to go and have a drink, but his wife persuaded him not; the prisoner and another man named Gibbs came up, and accosted his wife in rude terms; he told them she was his wife and desired them to go away from her; his wife had an infant in her arms; they used some very rude language to her; he then got into high words with Gibbs, and was about to fight with him, when his wife commenced to scream; Abrahams then came up and asked him what was the matter; he told him that prisoner and the other man wanted to insult his wife, and that he wanted to fight him; Abrahams then offered to walk home with him; Cooper asked Abrahams what business he had to interfere in the matter; Abrahams got out of temper and struck Cooper; Cooper and Abrahams then fought together; and he (witness) and Gibbs fought together; whilst he was fighting he heard Abrahams call out that he was stabbed; he went up to him and found him bleeding profusely from the left arm; he assisted to procure a cab and convey him to the Infirmary. Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: Gibbs was the man who insulted his wife most, and he had an altercation with him before Abrahams came up; he did not hear Cooper personally insult his wife; Gibbs's conduct was the cause of the whole disturbance. George Davis stated that he was cook on board the steamer Auckland; about ten minutes past 12 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th March, he was passing along Pitt-street, near to Tattersall's, when he heard a woman screaming; he went up and saw four men fighting; he stood looking on for two or three minutes, when one of the men who were fighting called out that he was stabbed; one man then ran down the street; the man was a stranger to him; he assisted to place Abrahams in a cab, and he then seized prisoner and took him to the police station, where he gave him in charge of the police; he heard some young man say that he saw Cooper throw something away; he afterwards accompanied senior sergeant Waters to the place where it was said something had been thrown; senior sergeant Waters found a knife with fresh blood on it. Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: Abrahams was rather the worse for drink that night; he watched the fight between Abrahams and Cooper; he did not see Cooper strike Abrahams with a knife; he did not see a knife in Cooper's hands; Cooper said he was drunk; Cooper was under the influence of drink. By the Bench: He supposed Abrahams was under the influence of drink, because he smelt of drink when he helped to put him in the cab. By Mr. Redman: He was watching the fight; there were several persons looking on; it was possible for one of the persons who were looking on to have stabbed Abrahams; it might have been the man whom he saw running away; he only saw Cooper strike Abrahams with his fist. Mrs. Sauerbier deposed to having been insulted by prisoner and a man named Gibbs; she witnessed the fight between her husband and Gibbs, and between Cooper and Abrahams; at the time Abrahams called out that he was stabbed, her husband and Gibbs had done fighting; there were perhaps a dozen persons standing round and watching Cooper and Abrahams, fighting; those persons did not stand close to the combatants; Isaac Abrahams, recalled by Mr. Roberts, admitted that he was under the influence of liquor on the morning in question; he was quite sure that when he received the stab, Cooper was in front of him; he did not see a knife in Cooper's hands; there might have been several persons looking on at the fight, but he did not see them; he did not think it was possible for Cooper to have taken a knife out of his pocket between the time he (witness) received the last blow from Cooper and the time he was stabbed. By the Bench: He thought it was impossible that the stab was inflicted by some person behind him; he stated in his evidence yesterday that the stab he received was the first blow in the third round of the fight. Prisoner declined to say anything. He was committed to take his trial at the next sittings of the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed—two sureties in £60 each.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Michael O'Shanassey, Charles Olsen, William Burnell, and Michael M'Donald were severally fined for drunkenness.

Mary O'Donohue was sent to gaol for four months for having no lawful visible means of support.

Charles Lansdowne was brought before the Court on three charges, viz: drunkenness, assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, and for damaging a police uniform, for which offence he was fined in sums amounting to £5 15s.; in default five weeks gaol.

William Perry, apprehended for riotous conduct, was fined 10s., with the alternative of three days' imprisonment, and James Morrison, for a similar offence, aggravated by assaulting the apprehending constable, was fined 40s., in default to be sent to gaol for fourteen days.

Thomas Hall and Alexander Noell were apprehended for deserting from the barque City of Melbourne. Hall was ordered to be sent on board, and Noell sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

John Crane v. Catherine Brown was a case in which the defendant was charged with detaining property, valued at 10s. His Worship ordered the restitution of the articles.

Several other cases on the sheets had to be postponed, in consequence of there being no second magistrate present.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30 a.m.: Re Trustee Act, 21 Vic. No. 7, and George Molt's settlement, minutes: re A. Bowman, an infant, minutes. At 11 a.m.: Re Inch, a lunatic, to tax costs.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge. At 11 o'clock: Motions and petitions.

DISTRICT COURT.

BUSINESS.—Ca. Sa. motions.

ABOLITION OF THE LAW FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

WE translate the following from the *Journal des Debats* of the 24th February last, into which it was copied from the *Journal of Geneva*:—

"On Sunday, 14th February, the Consistory of the National Protestant Church of Geneva caused to be read the following address in all the temples of the city and country:—'Dear citizens and brethren in Jesus Christ,—An important event is accomplished in our country. The Grand Council, modifying the legislation and usages of centuries, has abolished in every canton the legal fête days. Our religious solemnities and the Sunday itself will, for the future, be no more than simple holidays. While the question was under debate the Consistory did not think proper to interfere. Now that it is resolved it may break silence and publicly make known the views of the Church. It is not to protest against the decision of the Legislative authority. If the Consistory addresses you, it is only to draw your attention to the new situation created and the new obligations which are imposed upon us. Up to this time the observance of Sunday and the other Christian *fêtes* has been placed under the protection of law. But from this date all protection, save the peaceable guarantees of public worship, has been withdrawn. It will belong to the manners, to public opinion, and to individual conscience, only, to guard that which the civil power will defend no longer. It is necessary that the Church should comprehend this. It is necessary that you, brethren, should all comprehend this in order that you may enter into the spirit of your new rights, and, above all, of your new duties. You will comprehend, we doubt not, what you should do in consequence. You will remember that the Sabbath was made for man, according to the declaration of Jesus Christ—for the good of man—for the good of his body as well as for the good of his soul; and you will direct all your efforts to maintain, and uphold in our midst its religious observances. You will regard its sanctity by interrupting the labours of the week; by procuring similar repose to those who are dependent upon you; by interdicting all pleasure and recreation which will not be in harmony with the destination of the day. Joining the collective action to individual action, you will sustain to the extent of your power the associations which pursue the same end in the midst of us; and you will form a league for increasing the respect for the holy day which will be more powerful, perhaps, when it will be hereafter wholly voluntary. O that such may be the result of the new legislation which is to govern us hereafter! May the larger share devolving upon individual responsibility be effective in awakening our conscience and stimulating our zeal, and, in fine, causing a progress in the observance of the Lord's day! What good for our Church! What good for our country! For the Sabbath, we must not forget, is one of the principal supports of religion, and the decay of the one brings after it more or less the decay of the other. May God preserve us from such decay, and accord to us grace to transmit faithfully to our sons this sacred heritage of our fathers!'"

BATHURST AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

(From the Bathurst Times.)

THE Autumn Exhibition of the Bathurst Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Association was held on Friday last, upon the Racecourse Reserve, and, considering the late drought and the general unfavourableness of the season, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to have been an unqualified success. A more beautiful day could not have been desired, and the attendance was very large, if not equal to that of any previous show. As an additional attraction to holiday-makers, the Volunteer Band contributed their gratuitous services, and during the day played some excellent music under the able conductorship of their band master, Mr. M'Carthy. Hundreds of persons from the bush listened delighted at the *strains* of a band such as many of them had never heard before.

The Show, on Friday, was confined to live stock, produce grown in the Western districts, colonial wine, and tobacco. Of live stock there was a very good exhibition, if not in quantity at least in quality; and the agricultural and farm produce was equal, if not superior, to anything that had been exhibited in the Western districts. Of the wine we can say nothing, for we neither saw nor tasted it. This article of the *Show* is never *shown*, and therefore we cannot be expected to know anything about it; its qualities are judged of in secret, by those appointed for the purpose, and for any comparison between the relative *exhibits* (?) *of* wine, we must refer our readers to the gentlemen who drank it. Of tobacco grown in the district, there was none.

Of live stock exhibited, the horses stand first upon the programme. There were ten animals exhibited: two blood horses—mare and stallion, the former the dam of the celebrated racehorse Barb, and the latter a handsome black horse, rising three years; two draught stallions, and six draught mares. All the horse stock were colonial bred.

Of cattle, there were only twenty head, but the condition and breeding appeared to us to be undeniable; the cows were especially very fine. The fat ox which took the prize was a pure Durham, and was calculated to weigh nearly fourteen hundredweight. His enormous girth was something marvellous, but the immense quantity of fat about him did not hide his breeding; the symmetry of his limbs and the smallness of his head evidencing the purity of his blood. This animal created considerable interest, and was universally admired. £20 was offered for him, but the owner declined to part with him at the price.

The show of sheep was limited to two pens of five each; they were well-bred animals, and in very fair condition.

There were only eight pigs shown, three of the large breed and five of the small. They were all immensely fat, and we imagine that it was difficult for the judges to award the prizes, especially in the small breed, as we conceived them to be very evenly matched. The prize boar of the large breed was four years old, and was calculated to weigh six or seven hundredweight—a most gigantic grunter.

As usual, Mr. Thomas Lee exhibited a flock of twenty alpacas, amongst which we were glad to see three fine lambs well grown and healthy. These interesting animals invariably attract a great deal of attention; and, as there is no prize awarded to this class of animals, the Association are much indebted to Mr. Lee for the trouble he takes at every exhibition to make it more attractive by the presence of these rare and beautiful animals.

Of class E, under the head of poultry, &c., there was a really splendid show, and it would be impossible within the limits of this report to give an adequate idea of this part of the exhibition. We can only give a passing glance at a few of the most noticeable, and, as the names of the exhibitors, in nearly every case, were *not* written on the cards, we cannot possibly give them. A cage of Spanish fowls, a few game fowls, some Dorkings, and a cage of Hamburghs were amongst the best of the poultry, and attracted considerable attention. The show of pigeons was large and the competition spirited, and generally speaking we agree with the way in which the prizes were awarded. The only rabbits shown were some belonging to Mr. George Saville, which gained the prize last year. He complains that he was not awarded the prize this year also.

The show of cereals was limited to five bags of wheat, five of oats, two of barley, and some corn in cob, all of which were much superior to what could have been naturally expected after the late protracted draught. We have never seen the display of fruit and vegetables equalled in quality at any show in the Western district. The apples were something superb, one exhibitor showing no fewer than fifty varieties, amongst which there was one monster, weighing 1 lb. 6½ oz. Quinces, pears, and grapes, of splendid quality, were amongst the exhibits of fruit, as was also a small lot of plums—a scarce fruit for this time of the year. Rock and water melons, gigantic pumpkins, enormous cabbages, immense carrots, big parsnips, and tremendous beetroots, were piled in profusion on the centre counter of the exhibition. Potatoes and onions, equal in quality to those produced in the very best seasons, were shown in large quantities. Vegetable marrows, kidney beans, green peas, celery, horseradish, cucumbers and many other varieties of garden produce, made up a magnificent show. Of dairy produce, the butter and bacon were excellent in quantity, and were the theme of general admiration.

There were other articles exhibited, not included in the general programme, and which deserved notice. Amongst these were several varieties of cordials made by Mr. Butler, of excellent quality; the curaçoa, especially, was commended by the judges. A splendid collection of small birds, colonial and European, was universally admired, amongst which we noticed that common looking, but lovely warbler, the grey linnet. Occasionally he forgot his natural timidity, and the company he was in, and burst out into a brief song, much to the delight of many who had not heard such notes since they had left England many long years before.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Parramatta Borough Council was held on Tuesday last. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Harvey, Smith, Pye, Williams, Dogherty, Trott, Flynn, Taylor, and Gallaway. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Town Surveyor's report was read and received. The report had reference to Mr. Frith's letter complaining of the bad state of Fleet and other streets. The report stated that the surveyor had examined the locality referred to, and suggested that portions of Albert, Fleet, and Fennell streets, and the whole of Cardwell-street, should be repaired. The Improvement Committee's report, received at last meeting, was adopted. The Finance Committee's report, received at last meeting, was adopted. The Town Surveyor's reports, read and received at previous meetings, and dated respectively the 10th, 15th, 16th, 22nd, and 30th March, and 13th and 15th April, were considered seriatim, and after a good deal of discussion were all ultimately adopted. The By-laws Committee's report, received at last meeting, was adopted. A petition was received from a number of the rate-payers of the borough asking for the removal of the nuisance caused by the Government drain near Lennox Bridge. The following letters were read and received:—1. Copy of letter accepting tenders of Messrs. Chisholm and Hayes for assessing the properties within the borough. 2. From the Council Clerk to Senior-sergeant Kelly, informing him that Mr. George Booth had been appointed poundkeeper. 3. From Mr. Ewbank Lough, asking for compensation for the loss of work connected with the assessment of the town. 4. From Mr. Gilbert Smith, asking to be allowed to move timber from kerbing in front of his house in George-street. Moved and carried that permission be given. 5. From Mr. H. Fairclough, asking for permission to take away gravel from Macarthur-street. Referred to the Improvement Committee. 6. From Mr. M'Mahon, calling attention to the bad state of Dunlop-street East. Referred to the Improvement Committee. The following motions were carried:—1. "That the Council Clerk furnish to this Council the following returns: 1. The number of stock impounded in the borough pound from 4th February, 1868, to date of present meeting; 2. The amount received for impounding fees during that period; 3. The amount expended on the above pound in building yards, general repairs, and keeping the same in order; 4. The amount required at present to repair the said pound." 2. "That no works of this Council be carried out or proceeded with by the authority of any first resolution of this Council until the minute of such resolution is duly read, confirmed, and signed by the Mayor at the next regular meeting after such first resolution is passed." Several other motions were brought forward, but lapsed for want of seconders. The Council was finally counted out shortly before 6 p.m.

SKATING.—Mr. A. F. Spiller, whose skating performances were so much enjoyed by the Sydney public, has appeared before Parramatta audiences during the past few evenings, and has succeeded in awakening an interest in his art, which is extending itself throughout the entire community. His daring and graceful evolutions, of a character entirely new to the majority of his audience, have been imitated by several scarcely less daring amateurs, some of whom (notably two or three connected with the public service) have proved themselves no mean skaters on the cunningly contrived rollers. The nightly increasing numbers at Mr. Spiller's *seances* show how fascinating skating has already become to the Parramatta public.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have papers to the 24th. We quote the following from the *Argus* of Saturday:—

Mr. C. E. Jones is unwilling to acquiesce in the verdict of the Assembly, by which he has been expelled. On Friday night he made a stirring appeal to the electors of Ballarat West, in the Alfred Hall, to the Loyal Liberal section of them, at least, all others being requested to refrain from taking part in the proceedings. He received a warm welcome, and, in a stirring speech, turned upon Mr. Francis and Mr. G. P. Smith, whom he denounced in severe terms, proclaiming something like implacable enmity to them. With Mr. Higinbotham, for whom he professed great regard, he promised to deal on another occasion. A vote in Mr. Jones's favour was carried.

Few persons are aware of the enormous progress recently made in a certain colonial industry—originally humble, but now assuming dimensions quite imposing—viz., the bottling of colonial ale and stout for home consumption and export. This has already given a large stimulus to the local manufacture of ale; for it is not in Melbourne as in London or other large English towns, where persons of the middle class send their servants to the neighbouring public-house for daily supplies of beer for the family. Here, persons in similar condition must keep their ale or stout on their premises, and it is practically impossible to do so in the cask; in the first place, because few houses are provided with proper places for storage; and, secondly, because the ale brewed here is mostly of a light quality, more palatable than strong, and only to be kept where there is what publicans call a "quick draught." English bottled ale and stout are, generally speaking, too expensive for common use, and hence, for the convenience of families, this new industry of bottling has been established. It was first regularly commenced, we believe, by Mr. Kidson, of Collingwood, who began by bottling Wild's No. 3 ale, and succeeded to a large extent, so large, indeed, that his example was speedily followed by the Carlton Brewery, Abbotsford Brewery, and other brewing firms. Not the least encouragement for them was the easy and cheap way in which the bottles were obtained. For many years the millions of bottles brought here from England were utterly out of demand, and the majority were consequently destroyed, as many a heap of broken glass in the suburbs can testify. The colonial wine trade, and now the beer-bottling trade, have changed this aspect of affairs, but still bottles are procurable in Melbourne at much below the English price. Hitherto, the great drawback to the bottler, as well as to the consumer, has been the difficulty of sending out the ale and stout all of one quality. But, gradually, even this difficulty is being surmounted. In one case a regular bottling company has been formed, which turns out Wild's ale and other fermented productions at the rate of nearly 2000 gallons a week, and in order to secure an average quality, keep 4000 dozen pints and quarts constantly in stock. Other similar establishments not quite so large are also to be found in Carlton, Collingwood, and Richmond, and with a healthy competition thus established, the public may fairly expect to be well and properly supplied in this respect.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have files of Auckland papers to the 5th instant.

The news of the massacre by Te Kooti, as telegraphed to Sydney from Melbourne, had not reached Auckland on the above date.

The *N. Z. Herald* of the 14th April says:—We have very little news of interest from the East Coast, save the account of the expedition, no account of which has yet been published. We learn from a correspondent that Te Kooti is boasting of the failure of the Arawas when he was at a settlement at Tauaroa, near the Rangatiki River, and from which he was allowed to escape. Our correspondent says that the Arawa natives and the Ngatiawas residing at the Bay of Plenty have made up their minds not again to take the field except under a new commander. Now that Colonel Whitmore has come up to assume command, we shall, we trust, hear no more of such complaints from the East Coast. The *Taranaki Herald* of the 10th instant states that Colonel Whitmore has arrived with 130 men of the armed constabulary. They will, along with the detachment which arrived on Sunday, proceed at once to the East Coast, and will, we understand, be shortly joined by an additional force of some 250 men, sent round by the other coast. While alluding to the East Coast campaign we may state that there has been pretty good evidence from the manner in which Te Kooti moved about in his last raid in the Whakatane district, that he was really desirous of pushing his way forward so as to join Kereopa, and attacking Tauranga on the way, proceed to Waikato and the Thames. We have no doubt but that preparation will be made to oppose any move of that kind. Many of the tribes are preparing to go to the great native meeting so long talked about, to be held at Hangatiki toward the end of this month, probably about the 26th. Te Kooti is now in a position from which he can move to the attack of either Opotiki, Wairoa, and Napier, in fact, or of Tauranga, and so on to the Waikato. His position commands the surrounding country, and gives him great advantages.

The *Hawke's Bay Times* of the 8th instant says:—"Paora Koiwhatu brought in a Hauhau prisoner on Monday, who had been found unarmed by Mr. Hamlin, on the road, and handed over to him. He admitted that he was one of Te Kooti's party, but gave little or no information when examined before the commanding officer. He remains a prisoner at Pa Whakairo."

On the evening of the 14th, Colonel Whitmore was entertained at dinner by a number of gentlemen in Auckland who expressed a desire that the occasion of his passing through this city should not be lost without some effort being made to encourage him in the arduous undertaking in which he is embarked, namely, the suppression of the rebellion. In replying to the toast of his health, the gallant colonel is reported, in the *New Zealand Herald*, to have said:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I feel that you have done me a great honour. When I say you have done me an honour, I feel that you have also done an honour to the Colonial force, whom I represent here to-night. I feel also that you have done me a very great personal kindness—that you have paid me an unusual compliment by this demonstration—for I think I have a right to call it a demonstration after what my friend the chairman has said on the whole subject. The honour you have done me derives its chief force from the circumstance that it is conferred on us by the most intelligent, the best educated, and the most experienced citizens of this large city—so far, at all events, as regards public affairs—gentlemen who by their position may be supposed to be able to form the best opinion upon the whole subject which now engages the attention of the people of this colony. I may also say that it derives a great deal of force from the fact that this is a community which is considered, on the part of soldiers, pleasant to be esteemed by. This community of Auckland it was which stood foremost in the height of our troubles of 1863. In 1863, I remember coming from that part of the colony in which I reside, and finding this city deserted. Persons whom we were accustomed to see employed at their ordinary avocations—inhabitants of this city had gone out; all that happened in a few days; they went at the call of duty. (Cheers.) I found that the second and third-class militia had also responded to the call of duty, and there were only left those who might have claimed exemption by their already having undergone the risks of war, and might honourably hope to obtain ease and repose after a lengthened life. But they had not fallen back upon that right, for even they were doing garrison duty and protecting the homes and hearths of their fellow-citizens who had gone to the front. (Cheers.) It is exceedingly pleasant to me, and I am sure it will be to the officers of the colonial forces to know that we have won the good opinion of the men in that community who are the best qualified to form an opinion. Sir, the brave are usually generous. (Cheers.) I feel that it is a generous thing in you gentlemen to have taken advantage of this flying opportunity, if I may call it so, to say to us a word of encouragement as we pass by your board. It is not the first occasion on which we have been very much moved by that same generous spirit; my respected, my brave old friend General Cameron left this country with a generous word—with kind expressions of sympathy from you—and I would not like to say how few besides that distinguished man had been engaged fighting the battles of the colony for some years, and it was only the people of Auckland who were able to give him credit that was his due. I feel that you have done me a personal kindness for it. Among other difficulties of my position I have to bear criticism which is not always of the best informed description, and to undergo an amount of personal abuse which one cannot help feeling has not been personally deserved. One does not like to be used as the whip to flog those persons who may happen to be officially superior. It has often been among the responsibilities and anxieties of military officers to know that some story has obtained consistence by frequent repetition, which was without facts or data of any kind to warrant it. The constant repetition of such stories must have the effect of depriving the colonial service of any charm it might have in the eyes of those who would be willing to undertake perilous duties. Sir, it is not by sacrificing each successive officer who takes command, and tearing him to pieces for the advantage of public parties, that you will strengthen and aid him towards success. It is not wonderful if, in such a situation, he should have a strong stick to use against those who threatened him unjustly. Now, gentlemen, as a colony, we have tried a new experiment; we have tried to run alone. How far we may be able to accomplish that remains to be seen. We have not now the example in the field, nor the countenance nor assistance of her Majesty's troops. They are now far too few in number to justify any officer on the spot ordering them to interfere. But colonial soldiers, and very young colonial soldiers too, have proved how they could do garrison duty, or even take the field, without that support to which they had been used. It has been the experience of many years that when first Englishmen went to the field blunders were committed and victory lost; but there is this peculiarity about them, that the oftener they fight and the further they go the better and stronger they become. And when at length they put their shoulders to the wheel they are sure to triumph. Whether it was the system at first was wrong or what, he could not say, but in every war carried on by Englishmen there was some blunder committed at the beginning, but we came out of them victorious, as we shall come out of this. (Loud cheers.) We have been cast in that metal that, when called upon to do his duty to his country, the Anglo-Saxon never fails to respond to the call. You will find that mere recruits, some taken from the plough, some, if you like, loafers in towns, when sufficiently trained, and with some experience, with a fair chance, will compare with any troops; and will do as their fathers did before them in every quarter of the globe. You will then hear no more of that *imperium in imperio*—no more of constantly impending war on the East Coast or on the West—but can sit in the satisfaction of knowing that if savages will not try to become civilised, it will be impossible for them to retard the progress of civilisation among us. I do not wish to take any personal credit to myself for anything that has been done. If our race meet reverses at first, they still go along till they reach the proper pitch that is required, and at length come out of war successful. But I do not deserve discredit because I do not chime in with particular parties. I may say that some of the criticism which has been published is as ignorant as military criticism could possibly be. Both facts and also data are wrong. It would be well if people who were very ready in assertion would take the trouble to inform themselves a little more than they appeared to think necessary. I was determined that every facility and encouragement should be given to newspapers, but, with one solitary exception, there has never been a reporter with me. Now, if they do not take the trouble to inform themselves in a fair and proper manner, I think I have a right to complain of the palpable misstatements made, and of the long arguments from day to day founded upon such misstatements. But that is my personal grievance. It is one which I have a right to complain of because I have taken every possible means to prevent mistakes on these points. I would like to say one word on another subject, and that is, that having gone so far and suffered so much, that we do not throw away the advantages which we have gained. I hope that, whether we be near the end of the war, or whether the end be still a little delayed, we shall prosecute it to the conclusion. (Hear, and cheers.) I do not wish to be met, when riding across the country as a civilian—for I had long abandoned the profession of arms before being recently called upon to assume it—I do not like to be pulled up by an *aukati* line. I do not like my sheep to be stolen from my land, and that they have been taken by this man or that who cannot be punished. We are not to be called on to travel under the protection of a band of natives who are perhaps utterly contemptible. We must not continue to be frightened by miserable barbarians. I think the day is come when, if the people of other parts of the colony should hesitate, the North Island should be prepared to carry the war to its conclusion, and obtain the prospect of a future that would make up for a host of sorrow and disaster." (Loud cheers.)

The *Thames Advertiser*, of the 14th April, thus alludes to a very rich find of gold at Karaka:—"The shareholders of the claim known as the Pride of Karaka, Karaka Hill, close to the township, yesterday exhibited some marvellous stone taken out of their ground, which is estimated to yield over four ounces to the pound. It appears the men had commenced to open out a fresh face on the ground, when they came across the stone exhibited on Friday last, and took out some pounds weight, which for richness could scarcely be excelled. They also washed the mullock, and obtained the splendid yield of nearly half-an-ounce to the dish. The reef from which the stone was taken is from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and is believed to run from the Loyalty claim adjoining."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AUCKLAND.

(From the New Zealand Herald.)

WE are sorry to have to record another very serious fire as having occurred on the 9th instant, in Wakefield-street, resulting in the total destruction of no less than eight houses, and unfortunately most of the property contained in them. The fire broke out at about ten minutes to 2 o'clock, in the bakehouse belonging to Mr. Corley, in Wakefield-street. Almost immediately following this the whole bakehouse was in a blaze, and the alarm bells were rung, and beyond a comparatively small quantity of flour and a trifle of furniture, the destruction was most complete. The bakery was the property of Mr. Walters, was a brick building, and uninsured. Wilson's grocery and general store next took fire, being next door to the bakery. This was a wooden building, and contained a great quantity of groceries, &c. The whole thing burnt like a box of matches, and but a very little was saved. Next to this was a house formerly occupied by Mr. Plumley, dentist, and which stood a little back from the road. It has been lately occupied by a Mr. Jones, and used as boarding-house. Some of the beds and furniture were removed out of the place before the flames took hold; but a very large quantity of property was destroyed in the building, which was consumed in a very short space of time. About 2 30 the northern wall and roof of the Charlemont Hotel took fire. The building was the property of Mr. Evitt, gunsmith, and was occupied by Mr. Stackpole. There was not time to save more than half the furniture, the balance being lost, as well as the stock. The hotel burned most furiously, being a tall building, and the fire being exposed to the breeze as it ascended the roof. The whole city was illuminated by the glare, which lighted up the suburbs like moonlight. As the spirits took fire, the burning liquor ran along in little blue streams of flame; and when the roof fell in, which was soon after half-past 2, a most alarming flight of burning timber and sparks fell amongst the opposite houses. These were, however, jealously watched and promptly extinguished as they fell. At this time two cottages, next in order up the street—the property of Mr. M'Kerras—began to fall to the attack of the flames; and from them the fire speedily communicated to the seventh building—a large two-storied verandah store, the property of Mr. Thorne, bootmaker. The burning of this lofty building caused a tremendous heat, and the roof of the Kensington Boarding House took fire on several occasions, but was extinguished by the exertions of several individuals.

Mr. Stackpole, of the Charlemont Hotel, informs us that the stock destroyed was worth between £300 and £400, besides a gold watch, and a quantity of butter, &c, just arrived from his farm. The following are the insurances upon the property destroyed, as far as we can learn:—Mr. Walters' brick bakery, New Zealand, £200; Mr. Thorne's store, New Zealand, £300; Mr. Plumley's house, New Zealand, £200; the Charlemont Hotel, Liverpool and London, 500 or £600; Mr. M'Kerras's cottages, Liverpool and London; Protestant Hall, Royal, £300, or £400. If we estimate the value of the house property and furniture destroyed, we should guess it at between £6000 and £7000, to cover which there seem to be insurances to the amount of about £1700, leaving a loss of at least £5000.

AMONG THE HAU HAUS.

(From the New Zealand Herald.)

ONE fine evening in the autumn of 1867, I was walking slowly along the sea beach near the settlement of T——, enjoying to the full the luxurious quiet of that most delightful season—a time of year, beautiful in all countries, but especially in New Zealand. All nature, sea and sky and shore, lit by the crimson rays of the fast setting sun, seemed to bask in the warm effulgence, as though anxious to forget that coming night would soon draw the sapphire from sea to sky and the purple from the distant hill. I sauntered along, enjoying the sacred peace and quiet, when suddenly a woman's shrill scream and cry for help broke on my ear. Running quickly in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, on coming round an angle of the rocks, I saw a group of three or four Maories struggling with a young white girl, who was evidently in the greatest extremity of terror.

On my approach, the men took to their heels, suddenly becoming quite sober enough to run as fast or faster than I could; I passed the girl and was trying to overtake them, when she begged me to stop, and not to leave her. I of course turned and went up to where she was seated, or rather half seated, half laid upon a rock, with her hair in disorder upon her shoulders, and weeping bitterly. I tried as well as I could to comfort and reassure her—her sobbing soon ceased and she became more quiet and composed. She then told me that her name was Lizzie Blane, that she lived some little way out of the settlement with her father and sisters, and that having come for a walk on the beach, she had met the Maories who had tried to kiss and frighten her. A very pretty girl was Miss Lizzie, with small delicate features and beautiful dark eyes; her figure was well formed and the hands unusually soft and white, altogether the kind of girl that would attract any man's attention, and mine especially, for, possessing a great weakness for the sex, I hadn't seen a petticoat for weeks. "You are very unwise Lizzie," I said, "to be walking in such an out-of-the-way-place by yourself, in these unsettled times." "Oh, sir," she said, "I have walked here ever since I was a little girl, and no one ever spoke to me till now, but I will never come again." "Well," I said, "you are all right this time at all events, now we must see about getting home. How far is it to your house?" "About a mile and a half," said Lizzie, "I do not know exactly."

I looked at my watch and found that it was later than I had thought; I said "I am sorry that I cannot take you home now, I have an engagement at the camp at half-past 7." "Oh," she said, "I shall never dare go home alone, I have to go home through some bush, and it will be soon dark. Oh! what shall I do?" Here symptoms of the sobs coming on again set in, and I hastened to propose the only remedy I could think of. "Though I have to be in camp by half-past 7, I can come out again directly, the moon will then be up and shining brightly—I can walk home with you, if you can come and wait a little while for me." Lizzie gladly closed with my offer, so we walked slowly together back towards the settlement, chatting as we went—her natural vivacity returned, and I strove all I could to make her forget her unpleasant adventure. By the time we had arrived at our destination, we were quite old friends; she had confided to me her domestic delights and troubles; had given me a list of the names of her pet fowls, and a description of her favourite cow, and I in return had explained to her my position, my hopes of advancement, and certainly of making a fortune in the Colonial service. On nearing my quarters several of my comrades who were lounging about, began looking very sharp on seeing my companion, and one and all had important business with me (said business being of course to see the lady closer). I was glad to see her pull her blue veil down over her face, and thus to baffle their inquisitive eyes, for even already whenever her eyes met mine, such a thrill went through my breast that I became most unpleasantly jealous of anyone else who approached her. I asked her to sit down and wait, bringing her out a great-coat from my tent. The sun had now set, but the full moon was rising gloriously bright, and a seat on the grassy mounds of the old pah where we were camped was as pleasant a one on a warm evening as could be wished.

Asking the other fellows not to disturb her, and breaking through them without answering the deluge of questions. "Who is she?" "What is she?" "Where did you get her?" "Where does she live?" &c., &c., I ran to try and keep my appointment, although a little late. Luckily my friend was a man who believed in the Italian proverb, "The world is his who has patience," by waiting for me.

Our business was soon dispatched, and I was not long in seeking the side of my fair protégée who rose gladly on my approach, saying that her father would be alarmed at her staying out so late.

We at once set off, she seeming to have lost all sense of danger, and talking as we walked with exquisite naïveté and innocence, whilst I listened as though I could listen for ever. A fair and lovely night it was, made beautiful by the pure moonlight, the glittering sea, the waving ferns and leaves—who can wonder if at such a time, with such a companion, and with a heart not unfitted for receiving soft impressions, I talked that soft silky nonsense that all men talk at some time or other of their lives.

By-and-by the bush grew thicker, and at last Lizzie suddenly stopped, saying that she was now close to the house, and that I must come no farther. "Where's the house?" I said, "I can see nothing, there's no clearing or even a light." "Oh yes, there is," said Lizzie, "but you can't see it because father has left a few trees near the road—really you must not come any farther—I am very, very much obliged to you for coming with me. Good night!" And she held out her hand. I took the white little hand in mine and said, "You are not going to leave me like that, Lizzie? Won't you give me one kiss as a reward?" "Yes," she said. "I will give you one," then put her arms round my neck in a manner not only affectionate but suffocating. "Look out, Lizzie," I gasped, "You're choking me." She took her arms from my neck and flung them around me, pinioning my arms to my side, with a strength no girl could possess. In an instant I guessed something was wrong, and made a frantic struggle to get free, but the strong pliant arms held me as in a vice, and the next moment I heard, "Hauhau," "Hauhau," ringing on all sides—the black demons came rushing round me—then came a crashing blow upon the head, and then—annihilation.

When I again recovered consciousness, I found myself bound hand and foot, and lying in the bottom of a canoe which urged by the strokes of the paddles in the sinewy hands of my captors, was making fast progress towards a native village built upon the shore. My head seemed bursting in two with aching pain and my bones from their cruel tension cut like bands

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of red-hot iron. In silence unbroken by the usual Maori boat song we neared the shore, and on touching land were received by several others, who conversed with the party that had brought me, in an undertone. The results seeming to be satisfactory several came where I was lying in the bottom of the canoe and being lifted by a dozen strong hands, I was carried—still bound—into one of the whares, and thrown into a corner with my face to the wall.

The room was very dark and close, and I at first fancied that I was left alone, but a slight movement and a low regular breathing, seeming to denote the presence of a human being, I at the expense of much labour and some cuticle managed to turn over, and see the rest of the apartment. The whare was an ordinary one, with walls and roof of neatly plaited raupo, and a small sliding door and shutter. Near a little fire in the centre, and almost undistinguishable in the smoke (there was no chimney or outlet), sat a figure whose sex at first I could scarcely distinguish, but upon some brushwood being cast into the fire, and blazing brightly, I at last made out as the figure of my deceiver. Now to my shame and rage, I saw the features of one of my own men, who had deserted some days before, and was remarkable not only for his delicate and even elegant appearance, but also for his abominable dissolute and degraded character. This man I (though detesting using hardness to my men,) had been obliged again and again to punish, as his outrageous conduct would have corrupted any body of men, if unnoticed and passed by—but no punishment availed, and he had at last deserted altogether, making his presence occasionally felt by stealing the best horses in the settlement from under the very noses of their owners. The shame and self-scorn that I felt were dreadful, whenever my thoughts turned to the early part of the evening, the blood rushed to my face and burnt my cheeks, to think how I had been enjoled and duped! He still retained some part of his woman's dress, but his face looked not much like a girl's, but rather like a demon's as he approached me—for seeing that I had turned over and was regarding him, he rose and came near. Pale naturally, he was now pale as death, with strong emotion, which deepened when he saw the loathing with which I shrank from him, as he came close, and he struck me several times with a supple-jack switch he held in his hand. "Ah dog," he said "will you give me guard room now for being drunk? Shall I have knapsack drill now for being out after hours? It is my turn now, you slave driver, and I will be glad to see the Hauhaus cut your flesh from your bones. Take that, cur!" and then the wretch struck me again and again across the face with his switch. Bound and helpless, unable to move, I lay there enduring my persecutor's insults—he only laughing at my impotent anger and curses, "not loud but deep." Soon the little sliding door was pushed back, and one by one, a long line of Hauhau chiefs entered, who moving noiselessly along, took their seats in a half-circle by the fire. A tatooed grey old chief struck up a low monotonous chant (the Pai Marire Hymn), in which the others occasionally joined, making time by clapping their hands. This preliminary over, the business of the council commenced. Although I am by no means a first-rate Maori scholar, I yet could understand that they were arguing the question of my own life and death, or my death rather, whether it should be at once or delayed for a season.

Did any of my readers ever experience this pleasant sensation—lying bound whilst men are gravely debating whether to cut your throat at once or not? It is a case that happens but a few times in any man's lifetime, pray that it never may in yours. How lukewarm seemed the speakers for delay! I fancied that if I could have got up for five minutes, even with my imperfect Maori, I could have made some impression on their hardened hearts. Perhaps it was for the best, however, for after about an hour's korero, it was decided that I should be reserved for the morrow, taken away in the early morning to a strong pah, farther inland, and attend a religious ceremony, that was to be improvised and made more attractive, by burning me alive. Then before my face, knowing that I was listening to every word (and every word was to me a torture) the cruel savages talked of and gloated over in anticipation the torments that next day I was to endure.

At last, however, they got tired even of that delightful subject and one after another slowly departed, leaving two of their number with my friend, the deserter, to guard me. They had not been left long to themselves, when a bottle of brandy was produced, that after passing round rapidly two or three times from hand to hand, at last produced very apparent effects in the Maories dropping gently to the ground and snoring heavily by the fire. The white man, though drunk and sleepy also, would not lay down till he had been across to see if I was still securely fastened. Finding me still safely bound, he bestowed upon me a cut and a few curses by way of "good night," and then laid down beside the others. An hour slowly passed minute by minute away, then another, and I began to think that I could bear the agony of the sharp cutting flax no longer, but should surely faint and die of pain. I detected a slight rustling sound, however, that drew my attention, even through my thoughts of physical suffering—it became more distinct, and I could make out low whispering voices, voices unheard by my guards, however, who were still sleeping heavily from the effects of the brandy. The next moment (oh, how my heart bounded!) the door was burst open and a dozen Arawas sprang into the room, hurling themselves upon the prostrate figures by the fire.

In an instant the Maories were bound, but not so the white man; with a strength almost superhuman, and that no one would have thought existed in his slight frame, he dashed one after another to the ground, but they were too many, and too strong, and at last the writhing struggling figure of the young traitor was forced to the floor, and bound hand and foot with cords.

Then the eyes of the new comers fell on me as I still lay in the dark corner, and with a shout of surprise and joy they hastened to cut my bonds, and place me on my feet—the latter process not a very agreeable one on account of the returning circulation. How I thanked them, only those who have passed through similar great perils can tell. I overwhelmed them with expressions of gratitude, and then with questions as to how they found me. They said they had heard from a friendly Maori that the deserter was at the native village (a village professedly friendly to the Pakeha) and had at once set out to try to take him, never thinking to find me there—glad were they, and more than glad was I, that they had "killed two birds with one stone." They had seen nothing of any Hauhaus, so I suppose the Hauhaus on the sudden appearance of the allies had slipped off to the bush, glad to save their own skins. Soon we were once more on the water, and making for the lights of T——, which we reached safely and where we delivered up the prisoners to the proper authorities. The deserter was soon after tried by court martial and was flogged and sent to prison, a light punishment considering his offences. So ended by adventure with the Hauhaus. None of my friends knew the right version of the story though they knew that somehow or other I fell into the hands of the enemy. One lesson I learnt, however, I am very particular whom I ask for a kiss.

E. T.

March 23rd.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.—JEWISH AFFAIRS.

THREE important events now occupy the attention of the Jewish people all over the civilised world. The first is the revocation, by the Provincial Government of Spain, of the decree of banishment, enacted in 1492, in consequence of which the Spanish Jews, over half-a-million in number, were driven forth from their country. After the lapse of nearly four centuries, Judaism may again find a home in Iberia. On Monday, Mr. H. Guedalla, who has chiefly been instrumental in obtaining this revocation, forwarded to Madrid a magnificent scroll of the Law of Moses—no doubt the first seen there since the year which witnessed the expulsion of this race; and we shall soon hear that at the side of a Protestant church a Jewish synagogue will be reared.

The second event is the establishment of an agricultural colony by Jews in the land of their forefathers. At the annual meeting of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, lately held at Paris, M. Ad. Cremieux, the president, announced, amidst the loud applause of the audience, that measures had been taken for founding a Jewish settlement near Jaffa. The approaching completion of the Suez Canal promises a profitable outlet to the agricultural products that might be raised in the fertile soil of the district of this part of Palestine.

The third event is a proposed universal Synod, to be held in Germany in the course of the next summer. The formal invitations to the synod have been sent out to the principal Jewish communities in Europe, and, probably, also, in America. One of them has reached us, and bears the signature of Rabbi Dr. L. Philippson, of Bonn, the well-known editor of the *Universal Gazette of Judaism*; of Rabbi Dr. Aub, Rabbi of Berlin; and Rabbi Dr. Adler, provincial Rabbi of Cassel. These rabbis act in the name of a conference of twenty-four German rabbis, who met in August last at Cassel, when the convocation of a universal Synod was resolved upon. It will thus be seen that there is still some vitality in the ancient stock of Judaism.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN RUSSIA.

(From the Correspondent of the Standard.)

ST. PETERSBURGH, February 26.

FOR more than a year this capital has been thrown into excitement by a mysterious murder committed in the Goussew Pereoulok (blind alley, cul-de-sac), and pamphlets containing the photographs of the supposed murderess and her victims have been daily hawked about the streets. The trial came on last week; and as the verdict arrived at has been much and unfavourably commented on, I think I cannot do better than send a *resume* of the case.

In the month of June, 1867, four persons were found assassinated in the street referred to, theft being the motive for the crime. An investigation, which has lasted eighteen months, placed four accused persons at the bar of the criminal court, presided over by M. Schanschine. Three of these are acquitted, and the fourth, a woman named Daria Sokolow, declared not guilty of the murder, is condemned to twelve years of *travaux forces*—a result which has much surprised the public, and called forth many criticisms on the criminal jurisdiction lately introduced into Russia.

About 10 o'clock in the morning on the 4th of June, 1867, the district police commissioner was informed by the owner of a house in the Goussew Pereoulok that the suite of rooms inhabited by half-pay Major Asehmarenkow and Madame Gregorieff was still shut up, and that on knocking at the door and windows no answer was returned. The police, on proceeding to the house, proved that both doors of the *appartments*, which is on the *rez-deschaussee*, were closed from within, and nothing but the barking of a dog replied to repeated ringing at the bell. Entrance was at last gained through the dining-room window, the *vasistas* or casement of which was open; and in the first room were seen the bodies of Major Aschmarenkow and Madame Gregorieff stretched on a bed, and bathed in blood. From the next room groans proceeded, and there a student named Petrow was lying under a divan mortally wounded, though still breathing. The lifeless body of the servant girl, Agrippine Barbaieff, lay, face downwards, in the ante-chamber. In the kitchen were found two laundry irons and a log of wood, to which human hairs were still sticking, and a pair of old shoes in a corner. All these articles were stained with blood. Between the outer and inner kitchen doors the dog was found, with bloody paws and thigh gashed open, and half strangled by a towel tied round his throat. Further search discovered hidden in the oven a packet wrapped in calico, containing papers representing a sum of 5100 roubles, part of a woman's shift, and a towel, both stained with blood. A bureau next to the sofa in the ante-chamber was opened, as also a cabinet, and the dishes, &c., in the room were all spotted and smeared with blood.

The medical evidence proved that the murders had been effected by the irons and the log of wood found in the *appartement*, and an examination of the premises led to the conclusion that the crime had been committed by persons who knew the arrangement of the rooms and the habits of the victims, and that those persons had entered the lodging by the window looking on the court, the *vasistas* of which could be opened from without. The bureau and the cabinet had been opened by the keys belonging to them, knowing where the money was kept. Only persons expecting to have access to the rooms after the perpetration of the crime would have hidden the money in the oven. The fragment of dress discovered there was supposed to belong to the woman Daria Sokolow, who was proved to have slept in the house the night of the murder, because five garments with similar embroidery were found in her cottage at Paltsevo, in the government of Novgorod, as well as a sum of 40 roubles and a key, which the woman affirmed to be merely a plaything of her children, but which was found to fit the lock of a coffer hidden under the stove. This coffer contained a gold watch and chain, pearl earrings, bracelets, and other articles of jewellery, which were sworn to as belonging to M. Aschmarenkow.

On examination Sokolow declared that she had been in the service of M. Aschmarenkow ten or eleven years ago, and that he then lived in the same lodging in the Groussew Pereoulok; that since that time she had been in other situations, and had lived in her village, coming to St. Petersburgh from time to time to sell linen and butter; that after the last expedition of this kind she had missed the train by which she intended to return home, and had gone to Madame Gregorieff, who gave her leave to spend the night (June 3 and 4) in her lodging. At first Sokolow confessed that she was guilty of the murder, but afterwards denied it, saying that during the night she spent at Madame Gregorieff's she had heard cries of distress, and had hidden herself under the divan on which Petrow was sleeping; that she had seen the feet of two men, and recognised the voice of the dvornik (i.e., yard porter) of the house. She had stolen 15 roubles and gone away. On the journey she saw for the first time that she had taken a bag which did not belong to her. In accordance with these facts, and others brought to light by the police, the woman Sokolow, Fedorow, the dvornik, a laundress named Marie Karneiew, and a widow, Anne Andreiew, were brought to trial for the murder. On the occasion of the trial Sokolow persisted that she was only present at the assassination, and attributed it to her fellow prisoners, notably to the dvornik Fedorow. She declared that on the evening of June 3 Madame Gregorieff sent some tea in her teapot to Andreiew, who did not return the article until late at night, for which she was rebuked by M. Aschmarenkow. During the night two men, one of whom by the voice she knew to be the dvornik, entered the room, and whilst they killed Petrow the dog began to bark, thereupon one of the men remarked, "We must be careful how we meddle with the dog; a bite would betray us; let us kill him with a towel." At this time Sokolow represents herself as hidden under the divan on which lay Petrow.

At the departure of the murderers she came from her hiding place, endeavoured to raise Petrow, in contact with whom her shift became bloody, and questioned him as to who had committed the crime; he, however, only cried, "Mama, mama," and fainted away. Fearing the return of the men, she escaped by the window, having previously hidden in the oven the packet of money, from which she took fifteen roubles, as well as her bloody linen. She also carried away by mistake the bag containing the jewellery, which she confessed to have belonged to Madame Gregorieff. Crossing the bridge in a talega, or peasant's cart, with her husband, she heard the rattle of these articles, and discovered for the first time, that she had the bag with her. She did not, from fear, mention the subject to her husband.

The other accused persons denied all participation in the crime, and explained, as best they might, the stains of blood which were found on their clothes.

The laundress, Karneiew, failed to account for herself on the nights of the 3rd and 4th of June. She had been employed in washing in the dvornik's lodge all the first-mentioned day.

The advocates of Fedorow, Andreiew, and Karneiew have succeeded in convincing the jury that the evidence points conclusively to the fact that only Sokolow can have had any part in the crime, and these three accused therefore are acquitted, while the advocate of Daria Sokolow argued that her only offence was the long concealment of what she knew on the subject of the murder. The jury, however, found her guilty, not only of concealment, but also of theft after the murder was committed. In consequence of this verdict, as I before said, the woman is condemned to hard labour for twelve years. The public voice says, if she is only guilty of the robbery the punishment is too severe; if also of the murder, it is too light, therefore the Judges probably consider her as the murderess. "But the decision of the jury is sovereign, and the public must learn to respect it, whatever, it may be. This decision declares that the other three prisoners are innocent, now and for ever. Such is the consequence of our new criminal law. Some may see inconveniences in it, but if such exist, they are amply made up for by the benefits of an institution which is but in its infancy, and which will eventually bear precious fruits."

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE bill for the suppression of the profession of crime will mark a completely new era in our criminal jurisprudence. We have reason to believe that it will aim at two objects never before seriously contemplated by Parliament. The first of these objects is to throw upon persons reasonably suspected of crime the burden of proving their innocence in certain cases. The second is the object of restricting, under certain circumstances, the wide discretion as to the amount of punishment to be awarded which is at present vested in the Judges, and of compelling them after a certain number of convictions to pass heavy sentences of penal servitude. Each of these objects is, we think, a good one, subject always to certain limitations which are imperatively required by the peculiar manner in which the law of this country has been framed. With regard to the burden of proof we have always felt that by laying it on persons reasonably suspected of being criminals, it would be possible to bring to justice upon very short notice almost every man known to the police to be a professional criminal. The only difficulties in doing so are two. In the first place there is the difficulty of defining the class who are to be brought under the operation of the law; and in the second place there is the difficulty of deciding what to do with the professional criminal when you have got him. The fact that each of these questions does present a real difficulty is no reason for not proceeding with the measure, but it is highly desirable to discover, if possible, the nature and limits of the difficulties in question in order to see what is the best way of dealing with them. With respect to the definition of the class who are to be called upon when required to prove their innocence by showing that they have some honest means of making a living, there can be little doubt that the Legislature will be asked to resort to the test of previous convictions for felony. It will probably be proposed that after a second or third conviction for felony, perhaps within a specified period, certain consequences shall follow in respect to the liability of the person to be compelled to prove his innocence. In defence of this it will be said that no other test can be taken, and this no doubt is true. But it must at the same time be admitted that the test is lamentably defective, and that the defect is not the less serious because, practically speaking, it may be incapable of being remedied without very extensive alterations in the whole framework of the criminal law. It has frequently been pointed out that the criminal law of this country is unfavourably distinguished from almost every other system of criminal law by the fact that it has nothing like a rational classification of crimes. The words "felony" and "misdemeanour," which are intended to supply such a classification, are wretchedly defective. The fact that a man has been convicted of felony may indicate that he has committed an offence of the most trifling kind. The fact that he has been convicted of misdemeanour may prove that he is a professional criminal. Suppose, for instance, it was proved in relation to one man that he had systematically passed bad coin or obtained goods by false pretences, and of another that on one occasion he had stolen a few pounds of mutton, which would be the greater criminal and the more suspicious person? Yet to obtain goods by false pretences is a misdemeanour, and so are most of the offences which can be committed against the coinage, while the most petty theft is a felony. This proves that it is exceedingly unfortunate that such a test as previous convictions for felony must be taken because no other can be devised. Not only, however, is this unfortunate, but there is a further misfortune in the difficulty of distinguishing between crime and crime. It is one thing to look at statistical tables giving returns of the number of persons repeatedly convicted for felonies, and another thing to sit in Courts of Justice and see the criminals and hear the witnesses who give an account of their crimes. There is something very ominous, no doubt, in the expression "previous conviction," but in many instances a previous conviction for felony indicates very little. The police and the governors of prisons pride themselves naturally and properly on keeping their accounts with great accuracy, and previous convictions are continually returned in cases where the facts took place many years before, and were exceedingly trifling. We have known instances of previous convictions which have been brought forward twenty years after their occurrence for isolated offences of very little importance. The practical inference from these imperfections in the legal classification of crime and in the classification of particular crimes, appears to us to be that it would be a great mistake to lay down rules of great rigidity as to the consequence of previous convictions. To say, for instance, that in every case of a previous conviction of felony such and such consequences should follow as to the liability of the person convicted to police supervision, and as to the burden of proving that he was getting a livelihood by honest means, would surely be injudicious. The law being so ill arranged as it is, and the facts admitting of such an infinite amount of variation, it would surely be right and natural to leave a great deal to the discretion of the judge, and to enable him to make it a part of his sentence, if that course appeared to him to be advisable, that the prisoner should be liable to police superintendence for so many years. Given a particular case, with the special facts connected with it, there is no great difficulty in deciding whether it is to be regarded as an isolated offence or as an indication of something worse; but if the law once lays down an inflexible rule for all persons who bring themselves within the legal definition of felony it will infallibly inflict a great deal of hardship and injustice.

These remarks apply even more forcibly to any proposal which may be made to enforce the application of a minimum punishment to certain classes of offenders. Minimum punishments are always to be avoided. No skill in definition which can be employed, except in a very few and very peculiar cases, will ever make the legal quality of the act coincide with even proximate accuracy with its moral guilt, and the inevitable result of this will be to make the administration of the law unpopular. Every one who has been practically conversant with the subject must, we think, have been struck with the fact that, though the prevention of crime by fear is the great object of criminal justice, and that though it follows from this that the most important question which can arise upon a criminal trial is the question what punishment is to be inflicted on the criminal when he is convicted, this is in practice systematically neglected, whilst nearly all the attention of all persons concerned in the trial is concentrated upon the question of fact—is the man guilty or not? We have become habituated to this mode of proceeding, but, in truth, it is much as if a doctor were to concentrate his whole attention upon the question—What is the nature of the disease? and were to regard as altogether unimportant in comparison the further question, What is the remedy? If the administration of justice was what it ought to be, the question of the amount of punishment to be inflicted, and, in particular, the question as to the degree in which that punishment should identify the prisoner with the class of professional criminals, ought to be as fully discussed as the question of guilt or innocence. The judge ought to be provided with evidence, and with the means of collecting evidence, as to the general character and habits of the prisoner, and as to the circumstances under which he came to commit his crime; he ought to be not only allowed, but required to interrogate him at length upon the subject, and to adjourn the matter until he had, if he thought fit, verified his statements by independent evidence; and the final sentence ought to be the result of these inquiries. The test of a certain number of previous convictions for any one of the numerous crimes which are included in the word "felony" has absolutely no other merit or revelancy than that of being easily applied. It proves nothing at all as to the real criminality of the person who is to receive sentence.

Lastly, any measure for the suppression of the profession of crime will be very imperfect which does not provide some means by which those who are supported by it may be otherwise provided for. Suppose, upon ascertaining the fact that a man is a professional criminal, you send him to gaol for six months; what is he to do when he comes out? You increase the difficulty of his finding honest employment by punishing him for not having found it. Some well-managed system of public works for criminals and quasi-criminals, from which they might be drafted as opportunities occurred, and as they established a character for industry and honesty, appears to us indispensable as a supplement to any provision for punishing people who cannot show that they are earning an honest living. If thieves cannot be hung, and are not to be allowed to starve or to turn the workhouses into moral cesspools, or to labour in their vocation as thieves, some other work must be found for them. The problem is certainly hard; but it is not, we think, insoluble.

PUMPKINS.

(From the Saturday Review).

PUMPKINS are amongst the most imposing of all groundling growths. They have fine showy flowers, handsome leaves, roving stems, and they bear solid-looking fruit of a goodly size and gorgeous colour. To see them spreading over their domain with such rapid luxuriance, one would imagine them among the best things growing; but a critical examination proves their flesh to be about three parts water; while as for their stalks, they are of so pithless a nature that they can only creep along the earth, unable to stand upright without support, which tells something against the pumpkin's claim for extra consideration. Still, their snowy largeness attracts the eye, and not a few of us believe in pumpkins, and admire both their mode of growth and the fruit resulting. In like manner the human pumpkins—those beings of imposing presence and loud self-assertion—get themselves believed in by the simple; and, as occasion by which their watery and fibreless nature is revealed do not arise every day, they are for the most part accepted for the substantialities they assume to be, and the world is deceived by appearances, as it ever has been. These human pumpkins abound everywhere. In all states and professions, and in both sexes, we find them flourishing magnificently upon the face of the earth, taking the lead in their society, and setting themselves out as the finest fellows to be found in their respective gardens. Among them are the men of the Bombastes type, so dear to the older playwrights; braggadocios of the kill 'em and eat 'em school, who were such terrible fellows to look at and listen to, though only pumpkins of a singularly innocuous nature when stoutly squeezed and analysed; fire-eaters of the juggling kind, with special care taken that the fire shall be harmless, and that the danger shall be only in the fear of the spectators. Now that duelling has gone out of fashion, and discharged captains who have signalised themselves in war are rare, our old swashbuckler type of pumpkins has gone out both in fact and fiction, on the stage and off it. To be sure, we have a few travellers, of slightly apocryphal courage and more than doubtful accuracy, whose books of perilous adventure and breathless dangers are to us what Bombastes and Bobadil were to our fathers; and we have Major Wellington de Boots with his military swagger and his hare's heart. But he is a very weak imitation of the old fire-eater, and, on the whole, this special family of the pumpkins has dwindled into insignificance, and their place knows them no more.

Very often the pumpkin has a wife whose fibre is as close as his is loose, and whose nature is as tough as his is soft; a hard-eyed, thin-lipped, tenacious woman, who speaks little and boasts not at all, but who does all she wishes to do, and whose iron will pins her pumpkin to the wall as the spear of the bushman pins the elephant or the rhinoceros. It is very curious to see how a blatant blustering man, who is so loud and confident abroad, knocks under at home; and how the high-crested deportment which carries things with such a lofty bearing out of doors droops into the meek submission of the henpecked husband as soon as the house-door closes on him, and he is subjected to the pitiless analysis of home. There is no question of flourish then; and if by chance the ambitious crest should try to display itself, the wife knows how to lower it by a few decisive words of a keen-edged kind, and her pumpkin is made to feel sharply enough the difference existing between fibre and pulp. Yet it is almost melancholy to see one of these fine flourishing fellows so subdued. Pumpkin as he may be, it is not pleasant to see him so cut down in his pride; and involuntarily one's sympathies go with him rather than with that tenacious hard-mouthed wife of his, who would be none the worse perhaps for a little of her husband's softness, and with less than her own hardness. How often, too, these big fellows have no physical stamina, as well as but very shaky moral fibre. A small wiry lightweight will do twice as much as they; not, of course, where muscle only is wanted, but where the question is of endurance. Large heavy men knock up far sooner than the light-weights; and though size and weight count for something at certain times and on occasions, fibre and tenacity go for more in the long run. In the Crimea, the men who first dropped off from exposure and privation were the magnificently built Guardsmen—men apparently bred and fed to the highest point of physical perfection; while the undersized little liners, who had nothing to be admired in them, stood the strain gamely, and were brisk and serviceable when the others were either dead or in hospital. So far as we have gone yet, we have not solved the problem of how to combine toughness and bigness, solidity and size, but for the most part fail in the one in proportion as we succeed in the other. Many of the dark-skinned races are pumpkins in a way. Their flashing black eyes and swarthy skins seem to be instinct with passion; they look like living furnaces filled with flames and molten metal, terrible fellows, dangerous to meddle with, and almost impossible to subdue. But nine times out of ten we find them to be marvellously meek persons, timid, amenable to law, unable to give offence, and incapable of taking it—lambs masquerading in tiger-skins. A fair-faced Anglo-Saxon, with his sensitive blush, good-humoured smile, and light blue eyes, has more pluck and pith in him than a brigade of certain of these dark-skinned men. He has less ferocity perhaps than they when they are thoroughly roused, though our good-humoured Anglo-Saxon is by no means destitute of ferocity on occasions when his blood is up; but it is ferocity of the brutal and bludgeon stand-up fight kind—the ferocity of strength fairly put out against an adversary, not the tigerish cruelty which is almost always found when moral weakness and physical submission have a momentary triumph and reaction. Cowardly men are like women in their revenge when once they get the upper hand; and their revenge is more cruel than that of the habitually brave man who, after a fair fight, overthrows his opponent. Some of the dark-skinned races look the very ideal of the melodramatic ruffian—operatic brigands, painted with broad black lines, and up to any amount of deeds of daring and crime; but they are only pumpkins at the core. We need not go so far as Calcutta to find them; we get examples nearer home, both in Houndsditch and in Rome; for both Jews and Italians are soft-cored men in spite of their passionate outsides, and both would be better for an extra twist and toughness in their fibres.

Intellectual pumpkins are as common as those of the more specially physical kind. You meet with philosophers and "thinkers"—perhaps they are poets, perhaps politicians—who flourish out a vague big declamation which, when you reduce it to its essence, you find to be a platitude worth nothing; whipped cream, without any foundation of solid pudding. If they are of the philosophic sort, they quote you Fichte and Hegel, to the bewilderment of your brains, unless you have gone into the metaphysical maze on your own account; but they might have put all they have said into half-a-dozen words of three letters, like a child's first reading lesson. The flourish imposes, and people who cannot analyse take the whipped cream for solid pudding, and think that platitudes dressed in the garb of Fichte and Hegel are utterances worthy of deep respect and admiring wonder.

MR. BRIGHT ON CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THE Associated Chambers of Commerce entertained Mr. Bright at dinner in London on February 24. In replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Mr. Bright made the following speech:—

Mr. Bright, who was received with cheers, said: I am very thankful to you for the kind reception which you have given me. I suppose if I were to make an investigation I should find that many of those present have been associated with me some twenty years ago in important and eventually successful public labours. I am, therefore, glad that you do not receive me in a less friendly manner than in former years, when we were more often brought together. Indeed, it would be an uncomfortable sensation if, connected as I am with a department of the Government which is intimately connected with commerce, I should receive other than a friendly reception among those who are the representatives of the manufacturing, commercial, and great industrial interests of the kingdom. (Hear.) In casting my eye over the report of your proceedings, I observe that one gentleman spoke of Chambers of Commerce as commercial Parliaments. I wish we could give them what has been given another Parliament—a more extended suffrage and a wider representation (hear, hear), so as to make the Chambers more really representatives of commerce, and their voice, therefore, more potent in the offices of Ministers and the chambers of the Legislature. I should like to make one suggestion to this end. Your discussions do not appear to me to attract the attention they deserve, and they are not sufficiently reported in the Press. Sometimes I have thought that if the Associated Chambers met in some large commercial town other than in London—if they met sometimes at Leeds, Manchester, or Birmingham—and at some other periods of the year, when the newspapers are not so full of Parliamentary debates, they would exercise through the Press, a greater influence upon public opinion than you are able to do, meeting at this place and at this season of the year. This is an idea which has occurred to me on several occasions when you have met here at the beginning of the Session; it is one of those things upon which I dare say you can form as good an opinion as I can; and I have simply thrown out the suggestion in the hope that it may be a little considered. I observe that the range of the subjects you discuss is very wide—(hear, hear)—not quite so wide as in Parliament, and I think they are not so high. I think that many of the subjects which take up a great deal of time and strength probably after all are not of great importance, and that there are greater questions which affect the commerce of the country which, from some cause, Chambers have thought beneath, above, or beyond their province. Two questions have been mentioned during the discussions which appear to me, and must appear to all, to be very important. One is that of the laws affecting bankrupt estates, of which I shall say nothing, because, for aught I know, the learned Attorney-General may have the bill of the Government in his pocket. The other question is that of the charge for postage for letters crossing the ocean. That is a question of pennies, and it does not sound very large; but in my opinion it is of the greatest consequence that we should have ocean postage reduced to the very lowest figure. (Hear, hear.) It was not originally intended, and it is only a practice that has grown up with our vast extravagance, that Parliament should look to the Post-office for a large revenue. But the public have a right to expect that for what they pay for their postage they should have the greatest possible convenience and advantage. There is no doubt whatever that as between here and the United States and between here and the Australian colonies, and probably between this and almost every other country, it would be possible for the Post-office to negotiate a system by which letters should cross the ocean for a penny. I speak disinterestedly. I do not know who suffers more from the penny postage than I do. (Laughter.) I think I never did an act of such entire disinterestedness in my life as when I sent a subscription to Birmingham towards the erection of a monument to Sir Rowland Hill. Though not the Chambers of Commerce, but the Post-office makes my life a burden to me, I think the demand upon the Government for the establishment of an ocean penny postage, particularly between this country and the United States, one of those things every member of a Chamber ought to consider one of the first things he ought to ask for and obtain. Now, I believe it is objected by some persons that great questions are for the Legislature and not for Chambers of Commerce. I should like to ask Sir Stafford Northcote what would Parliament be if it were not for that public opinion which not only instructs it but impels it forward? Take the two great questions settled in our time. In 1839 or 1840 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after three days' solemn debate, passed resolutions condemning the law which prohibited the importation of corn. Suppose some one had said:—"This is a great Imperial question, a great political question; it affects the right and the supremacy of the landowners of England; it affects even the independence of the country—for if we are not independent of foreign countries, where will the independence of the country be gone?" Probably, some one said that in those days, for every generation has its crop of people who say the same things. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce might have gone on discussing some question like the registration of partnerships, and the great question of the repeal of the Corn Laws and all the vast results that have followed it might have been postponed for years or for generations. And on this very last great question of two years ago what would have been done if it had not been for public opinion? When I went into the House of Commons twenty-five years ago there were not a hundred men in it who could have been induced by any argument, though one had risen from the dead, to have voted for the repeal of the Corn Laws. You know, also, that within a short period you could have had but a very small vote in the House of Commons in favour of such an extension of the franchise and of political power to the people as we now have. Therefore, unless there be an outside influence that can fill the sails, unless there be something that can at the same time instruct Parliament, why Parliament is no better than a ship without a rudder and without canvas, waterlogged and floating helpless, no better than a wreck on what I may call the ocean of time. But in this case—and there are many others—the expression of opinion from without has reversed altogether the almost unanimous and resolutely held opinion both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. I hold that in a free country every man is a legislator, and that it requires the greatest vigilance in a free country—and of course infinitely more vigilance in a free country than in any other (though in any other vigilance is almost of no use)—on the part of every man to see that every opinion, his own and his neighbour's, be represented, in order that right opinion may affect the Legislature, and may find its embodiment in rightful and just measures. A friend of mine was the other day pressing me to get some capable person to write a sketch of the results of our Free Trade policy from 1846 to 1869. The commerce of the country, as we all know, has increased far more than three times as much during the last 20 or 23 years as it did during the preceding 500 years and who knows but that if we were to continue the same policy it might not increase very much even from this time forward? I was saying the other day that we fancy we have done with the old protective theory; and so we have. We have got Free Trade so far as the abolition of the laws which, under the pretence of filling the exchequer, filled the pockets of monopolists. We have got rid of that description of Custom-house duty, but in some things our Custom-house duties are just as heavy as ever, and they raise just as much money at this moment as they did when our labours began 30 years ago. What the Chambers of Commerce ought to do is this—they ought to follow the example set 30 years ago by the Manchester Chamber and solemnly consider the question whether it be not possible, not to abolish protective duties, because those are gone, but to reduce or to abolish to a great extent remaining Custom-house duties, which if you do abolish you will find in the future just as grand results as you find now. (Cheers, and "No, no.") Last night there was a discussion in the House of Commons, brought on by county members chiefly, who complained of the burdens of local rates, and mainly the poor-rate. I am afraid that, having changed my place in the House of Commons perforce, I rather neglected that which, had I not changed my place, I might have found it my duty to do or to say. There wanted something a little different from anything that was said. (Laughter, and "Hear.") Now the burden of the poor-rate is no doubt heavy, and of late in many districts it has been increasing; there is a general uncomfortableness about it, and every man feels it galling his shoulders, and he is trying to shove it on somebody else. But that is a very unsatisfactory thing, because whenever you put it off it remains, and increases, and there will still exist the same uncomfortableness, the same unsettledness, the same demand upon Parliament to do something to relieve the burden. What the country should ask itself, and what the Parliament should inquire into, and what the country gentlemen should ask each other, and if they cannot get satisfaction from among themselves they would ask somebody else who can tell them, is why all this pauperism exists? If you cannot diminish pauperism you cannot diminish the poor-rate, and those who bear it now must bear it still or some one else must bear it for them, and that will probably only extend the discontent which now exists. Well, then, the question comes, and it is a very important question for all of us, why is it there is so much pauperism in this country? Why does it increase? If the country gentlemen on both sides of the House, and her Majesty's Ministers, and everybody else, tried to solve that question, it will be about the most important employment men can put their minds to, and the result will perhaps bring out something that may change the aspect of the country. Is it not surprising that in a population like this of thirty millions of people, crowding upon these comparatively small islands—with all the laws which make land a monopoly—with near £70,000,000 sterling of taxation, without including local taxation, being annually raised from these thirty millions, one-half of whom have no property—the great mass of the working classes of the country have been left, in addition to bearing their share, or more than their share, of these enormous burdens, without the means by which they could be instructed and civilised? (Cheers.) That I take to be the great problem which will some day or other have to be solved, and in comparison with which many of those peddling questions which sometimes occupy us are as nothing. Country gentlemen of both parties in the House of Commons may make long speeches about everything else; but that is a matter which is every day coming near to the front, and which we shall have to consider, and have possibly to determine. Well, if this be so, why should members of Chambers of Commerce in manufacturing and commercial towns shut their eyes to questions like this? Why should they, who are the great employers of labour, and who come constantly and daily and hourly into contact with the labouring classes, and who know the evils which I have but faintly described, not discuss them in their local Legislatures, their local creators of opinion, and ultimately the creators and directors of Parliament? Why should they not expand themselves to the greatness of these great questions, and become, as they may become, truly the saviours of their country? (Loud cheers.) I thank you very much for the kind reception you have given me, and Mr. Lloyd, our chairman, for the friendly words he uttered with regard to me. As you know, we have been in opposition on another field; but I believe, and hope I may say of him, and I say it from my heart, that I have never lost my respect for his personal character. I believe he has been of great use in connexion with Chambers of Commerce—(cheers)—and with this association, and I wish heartily that all Chambers would join it. There are two or three of the more important Chambers that have not joined it. I wish they would join it, and I hope that you may bring in an ever-increasing degree the strength of your knowledge, of your intelligence, of your sympathy, and of your patriotism to bear upon the Legislature of the country in behalf of all these great questions which come before us, and cannot be hidden, and which either we or those who come after us must endeavour ultimately to settle. (Cheers.)

GENERAL GRANT AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.—A lady, wishing to obtain employment in the United States Treasury, made repeated application to the treasurer, which she backed up with letters of recommendation from General Grant. The lady became angry at the last interview, and just then the General arrived. He had scarcely entered the door when the lady flew to him and poured forth her grievances. "Can't you find a situation for this lady, Mr. Spinner?" asked Grant. Spinner turned to the General, and, Yankee like, answered his question by asking another. "General, if a map came to you with a whole cartload of the very best recommendations, and asked you to appoint him a captain in a regiment of infantry which was already supplied with its full complement of officers, what would you say to him?" "I should tell him there was no vacancy, I think." "That is precisely the case, General, in this instance." "I see," said Grant; "it is impossible, and you are certainly right." So the lady did not find a situation. —*New York Herald.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 29.

Illalong (s.), 180 tons, Captain Tranent, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ewin and family, Mr. and Mrs Casswell, Master Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod, Messrs. Pollock, M'Mahon, Kendal, and 12 in the steerage. I. S. N., agents.

Prince Alfred, barque, 161 tons, Captain Watson, from Auckland 15th instant. Passenger—Mr. W. Frey, and 8 in the steerage. J. J. Wright and Co., agents.

Australian Packet, barque, 196 tons, Captain Ledwell, from Hobart Town 18th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Watson and Williamson. Brown, agent.

Clodian, barque, 448 tons, Captain Gunton, from Adelaide 15th instant. Captain, agent.

Grafton (s.), 210 tons Captain Moon, from Clarence River 28th instant. Passengers—Miss Caison, Miss Ogilvie, Miss J. Ogilvie, Messrs. Bundock, Shannon, Stocks, Frazer, Williams, Molineaux, Frazer, and 10 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—April 29.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton.
Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.
Esmeralda, for Newcastle.
Camilla, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 30.

Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough; Octavia, for Petropaulovski; Maid of Riverton, for S. S. Islands; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Nile, for Adelaide; Countess of Belmore, for Port M'Kay; Crusader, for San Francisco.

CLEARANCES.—April 29.

Countess of Belmore, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Craig, for Port M'Kay and Broad Sound. Passengers—4 in the steerage.

Nile, brig, 164 tons, Captain Walker, for Adelaide.

Crusader, ship, 656 tons, Captain Bradford, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Skiff, Miss M'Hugh, Messrs. Oakey, Anderson, M'Laughlin, S. Compell, J. Dawson, H. Mapstone, W. Fegan, and 16 in the steerage.

Dandenong (s.), 573 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Baris, Mrs. Noon, Messrs. S. Stock, R. Campbell, Dean, W. Long; and 25 in the steerage.

Egmont (s.), 300 tons, Captain Wall, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Wafer, Black; and 3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 29.

W. S. Fox, from Clyde River, with 10,000 feet timber; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 90 kegs butter, 35 pigs, 3 calves, 4 coops poultry, 12 hides; Angus and Henry, from Jervis Bay, with 8000 feet logs; Native Lass, Brilliant, Alert, from Newcastle, with 570 tons coal; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 325 tons coal; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 5 bales wool, 33 bales hay, 2 cases wine, 6 kegs tobacco, 4 casks tallow, 5 bags peas, 5 bags onions, 54 bags maize, 77 hides, 1 case eggs, 24 bags bones, 3 horses, 17 calves, 3 coops poultry, 16 pigs, 100 sheep, 40 lambs, 1 buggy, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 29.

Gorilla, for Jervis Bay; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; W. S. Fox, for Clyde River; Numba, for Bermagui; Missie, for Shoalhaven; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Argus and Henry, for Brisbane Water; Julia, for Clyde River; Rosamond, for Shoalhaven; Brilliant, Alert, Fanny, City of Melbourne, for Newcastle; Barwon (s.), for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—April 29.

Prince Alfred, from Auckland: 155 half-chests tea, Jacobs and Co.; 2 cases firearms and ammunition, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 4 cases metal, P. N. Russell and Co.; 30 bales flax, T. Nossiter and and Co.; 120 hides, Mort and Co.; 304 pieces timber, P. Jones; 1 package, Scott; 38 bales flax, J. J. Wright and Co.; 118 bales flax, Order.

L. L. Ericsson, from Mauritius: 13,191 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

Australian Packet, from Hobart Town: 60,000 palings, 900 packages apples, 80,000 shingles, 231 bags potatoes, Order.

Clodian, from Adelaide: 1385 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 1127 bags wheat, 1639 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 500 bags flour, Henriques; 1705 bags flour, 1704 bags wheat, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 29.

Auckland (s.), for Cleveland Bay, via Gladstone and Port Denison: 64 packages brandy, 3 packages tobacco, 4 packages rum, 5 cases whisky, 33 cases geneva, 5 cases gin, 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 case bitters, 36 cases beer, 5 cases champagne, 5 cases claret, 4 chests tea, 6 cases kerosene, 26 packages tea, 102 bags sugar, 10 bags rice, 25 bags flour, 20 bags maize, 10 bags oats, 20 bags bran, 4 coils rope, 121 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 quarter-casks wine, 4 quarter-casks brandy, 2 hogsheads rum, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 3 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases geneva, 10 cases whisky, 12 packages brandy, 2 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases soap, 30 packages beer, 20 cases whisky, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 cases whisky, 15 cases old tom, 15 cases brandy, 10 cases geneva, 2 cases bitters, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 8 quarter-casks 40 cases brandy, 20 cases ginger wine, 1 quarter-cask rum, 20 boxes soap, 113 bags sugar, 7 packages tea, 14 bags potatoes, 20 cases fruit, 30 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 2 quarter-casks brandy, 1 quarter-cask wine, 2 hogshead ale, 11 packages, J. Jones; 2 cases brandy, 1 cask rum, Brown and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, 2 cases sarsaparilla, 6 cases kerosene, 23 packages tea, 62 bags sugar, 30 bags flour, 22 bags salt, 36 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 3 quarter-casks wine, 36 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, 7 boxes soap, 30 bags flour, 8 bags salt, 6 packages, D. Mitchell and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 1 case clothing, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 14 bags sugar, H. Beit; 1 box tobacco, W. Wilson; 10 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, 12 packages, T. J. Stuchbury; 1 package tobacco, 1 box opium, 23 packages tea, 120 bags rice, 20 bags flour, 45 packages, Sun Kum On; 23 packages tea, 15 bags maize, 20 bags flour, 5 bags oats, 10 bags bran, 20 bags salt, 65 packages Chinese goods, Sun Kum Ti; 60 bags flour, 22 bags salt, 10 packages tea, 28 bags sugar, 10 bags rice, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, J. Bros; 134 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 15 bags flour, 4 packages, J. Powell; 1 case vestas, 12 packages, Kohn and Co.; 2 cases vestas, Hoffnung and Co.; 15 bags flour, 1 package tea, A. S. Webster; 15 boxes soap, 8 chests tea, 48 bags sugar, 70 bags flour, 7 hogsheads salt, 38 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 11 bags sugar, 4 bags rice, 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 44 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 5 cases vestas, 16 packages, H. P. Palser; 2 chests tea, 6 packages, R. Miller; 16 bags sugar, 1 chest tea, 1 package, W. Love and Co.; 13 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 4 packages, J. Hurst and Co.; 2 packages, Saddington and Sons; 11 cases, Row; 4 bars 1 bundle iron, 2 pairs blocks, 2 pairs boxes, 8 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 5 cases kerosene, 23 packages, J. Keep; 3 packages, Row; 1 case, B. Hebblewhite; 16 packages, Alderson and Sons; 2 bales hay, 5 bags oats, A. Neild; 4 bags oats, T. and J. Skinner; 6 cases, Keep and Parsons; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 1 copper, 10 bags coal, 28 bars iron, 1 anchor, 1 kegs nails, 1 coil chain, 23 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 20 bags potatoes, J. C. Humby; 1 cart, E. M'Carty; 1 case acid, 8 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 5 bags salt, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 3 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 package, H. S. Gibson; 1 waggon, 1 piece chain, 2 wheels, Bull; 80 bags flour, Small; 8 sheets 1 case iron, 1 package, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 100 felloes, 100 spokes, 1 axle-arm, 16 bundles, 7 bars steel, 10 cases kerosene, 15 dray-boxes, 55 packages, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 5 cases matches, 3 packages, Myers and Solomon; 40 bags flour, T. C. Breillat and Co.; 20 bags flour, 3 chests tea, H. Beit; 40 bags potatoes, 6 bags onions, 4 cases fruit, H. Clarke; 10 bags flour, J. Wearne; 4 packages, J. Vickery; 3 packages, C. T. Sandon; 1 case, J. M. Wright; 22 bags potatoes, 12 cases fruit, 4 kegs butter, 6 bags onions, 6 packages, R. Elliott; 1 case, R. Gray; 25 bags potatoes, 16 cases fruit, 7 packages bedsteads, 7 packages, Solomon; 1 case, G. Lorking; 1 package, T. Edens; 15 packages, On Chong and Co.; 1 boat, 7 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 2 packages, H. C. Brookes; 20 bags flour, Tucker and Co.; 1 case, J. Sands; 2 packages, O'Doud and Co.; 13 bags potatoes, 3 bags onions, 4 bags maize, 2 bags bran, 2 bags bacon, 21 cases fruit, 5 packages, T. Lawless; 24 sheets iron, W. G. Robinson; 1 package, Parbury, Brothers; 1 keg butter, R. Noden; 16 bags potatoes, 4 bags onions, Webb, Brothers; 120 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 3 packages, R. Binnie; 4 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 1 case, Hamburgher, Brothers; 16 bags potatoes, 2 kegs butter, W. Short; 1 keg butter, 10 bags maize, 5 bags oats, 1 bale hay, 3 cases, C. B. Bond; 72 bags potatoes, 5 packages onions, 1 bag seeds, 5 bags corn, 1 bale hay, 1 coop fowls, 35 cases fruit, 9 packages furniture, 1 package, J. C. Humby; 1 case, J. Roseby; 1 package, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 1 case, Furse; 48 bags potatoes, 12 bags onions, 10 sacks flour, 6 packages, J. Cameron; 1 case, Greville and Co.; 7 packages, T. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 package, Sharwood and Co.; 8 packages, Hurst and Co.; 4 horses, Holbrea; 1 horse, Cripps.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 298 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 12 bags sugar, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 15 quarter-casks wine, 17 cases hops, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2 boxes opium, A. Tange and Co.; 1 box opium, R. T. Ford and Co.; 25 casks butter, 1 case, J. Powell; 240 bags sugar, 84 packages starch, 5 kegs butter, T. M'Caffery; 20 kegs butter, W. Budd; 12 casks butter, H. Clarke; 418 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 191 bags maize, W. Wright; 9 bags barley, J. C. Humby; 7 bags fish, Chen Ateak; 12 bags seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 41 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 6 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 2 packages, Newman; 2 cases, M'Iliffe; 16 cases, Del Colombo; 1 cask, Elliott, Brothers; 40 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 110 bags maize, E. Lowther; 10 kegs butter, H. Prescott and Son; 28 bags oysters, 3 cases, P. James; 1 package, G. Clarke; 52 bags oysters, 153 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 1 package, Treasury Department; 517 bags maize, C. and R. R. S. N. Co.; 265 bags maize, D. Brown; 329 bags maize, Nipper and See; 363 bags maize, R. Campbell; 466 bags maize, 15 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 35 cases fruit, 40 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 76 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 1 package, R. J. Hardy; 12 cases plants, 91 bags maize, A. S. N. Co.

Countess of Belmore, for Port Mackay and Broadsound: 1 package tobacco, 9 bags sugar, 3 packages tea, 2 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 mats sugar, 6 boxes candles, 8 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 50 bundles wire, 9 packages, H. Beit; 24 bundles wire, R. Towns and Co.; 2 bales bagging, 10 cases galvanised iron, 7 bars 4 bundles iron, 21 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 17 bundles wire, 40 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 8 bundles wire, Levick and Co.; 163 coils 56 bundles wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 3 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 12 casks beer, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 case drapery, 4 bags oats, 5 bags salts, 3 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 13 packages furniture, 30 felloes, J. L. Haynes; 16 pine boards, 2 packages, W. G. Walker; 6 packages drapery, 3 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, Van Wessen; 5 cases brandy, 3 cases whisky, 5 cases geneva, 2 cases old tom, 1 case curaçoa, 8 packages beer, H. S. Bird.

Nile, for Adelaide: 6 hogsheads ale, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 200 boxes tea, Smith, Brothers; 2000 spokes, 100 felloes, 25 pieces naves, 93 tons coal, J. Walker; 30,000 feet timber, J. Brown and Co.; 48 logs timber, J. J. Cox and Co.

Crusader, for San Francisco: 640 tons coal, T. G. Sawkins; 200 tons coal, Bulli Coal Co.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 5 cases tobacco, 12 packages merchandise, 10 bundles leather, 3 cases, Alderson and Sons; 72 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 9 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 1 case, Telegraph Department; 236 bags maize, Nipper and See; 30 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 68 cases fruit, J. Lawless; 3 omnibuses, Knox and Pruden; 269 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 38 cases fruit, 13 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 2 cases sewing-machines, S. Hebblewhite; 34 cases fruit, 13 bags oysters, P. James; 48 bags barley, 48 bags maize, E. Lowther; 146 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 40 cases fruit, J. F. Hill; 1 case Gas Company; 567 bags maize, R. Campbell; 1 bundle, H. Hanley; 55 cases fruit, Marshall; 1 case drapery, E. E. Smith.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Hebrides.—By the Maid of Riverton, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Melbourne.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 11 30 a.m.

For Foo-Chow.—By the Minnie Graham, this day, at noon.

For Maryborough.—By the Black Swan (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For London.—By the Winefred, this day, at 6 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Colonist, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For San Francisco.—By the Crusader, on Saturday, at noon.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 29: Melrose, barque, 260 tons, Captain Bell, for Aneiteum; Black Swan (s.), 214 tons, Captain Bristow, for Wide Bay.

The Grafton (s.) crossed the Clarence bar on the 28th instant, at 7.20 a.m., and entered Sydney Heads on the 29th, at 11.40 p.m. Experienced moderate and variable winds throughout the passage. On the 28th, at 5 a.m. passed the steamship Helen Macgregor, three miles S. of the Clarence bar, bound N.; at 8.30 a.m., the Agnes Irving, eight miles S. of the bar, bound N.; on the 29th, at 10 a.m., the Auckland, four miles N. of Seal Rocks, bound N.; at 2.30 p.m., the Platypus, off Port Stephens, bound N. Passed the schooner Pacific on the 28th, at 5 p.m., fifteen miles S. of the Solitaries, bound N.

The cargo of the Grafton consists of 1300 bags maize, 10 coops poultry, 10 bags onions, 10 cases eggs, 1 bale wool, 100 oz. gold, 300 hides, and sundries.

The Illalong (s.), from the Clyde River, brings the following cargo—2 cases 8 bundles 2 bales leather, 50 bags oysters, 15 bags 3 bales bark, 90 kegs butter, 8 bags 4 sides bacon, 22 pigs, 17 bags oats, 8 bundles sheepskins, and sundries.

The steamers Dandenong and Egmont, for Rockhampton, cleared the Heads yesterday afternoon.

The Prince Alfred left Auckland on the 15th instant, and has had light favourable weather during the passage.

The ship Esmeralda arrived in Newcastle at noon yesterday, in tow of the steam-tug Breadalbane.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.—Saxonia (s.), Darrell, from Sydney.
April 29.—Platypus (s.), Creer, from Sydney.
April 29.—Esmeralda, ship, from Sydney.
April 29.—Laughing Water, barque, Waker, from Dunedin.
April 29.—Amateur, schooner, Francis, from Nelson.
April 29.—Maggie, brig, Arnold, from Napier.

DEPARTURES.

April 28.—Annie, schooner, Kune, for Hobart Town, with 245 tons coal.
April 28.—Dandenong (s.), Pain, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 400 tons coal, 450 bags maize, 74 bales hay.
April 28.—Sophie, schooner, Hughes, for Melbourne, with 140 tons coal.
April 28.—Pacific, schooner, Sykes, for Brisbane, with 100 tons coal.
April 28.—Armistice, barque, Larmeita, for Melbourne, with 410 tons coal.
April 29.—Ottawa, schooner, Harrison, from Melbourne, with 320 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 28.—Drover, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.—Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

April 23.—Douglass, for Newcastle.

The s.s. Wonga Wonga left Sydney at 6 p.m. on the 21st; passed Cape St. George at midnight, and Gabo Island at noon on the 22nd; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 6 a.m. on the 23rd, entered Port Phillip Heads at half-past 5 p.m., and arrived in Hobson's Bay at 8 p.m. Experienced light favourable winds and fine weather to within 120 miles of Wilson's Promontory, and from thence a strong W. gale, with heavy sea, and very thick, squally weather for the remainder of the passage.—*Argus*, April 24.

Notice to Mariners.—It is announced that until the wreck of the ship Hurricane is removed from Capel Sound, a red flag by day and a blue light by night will be exhibited from one of her mast heads. Nothing further has transpired as to the singular wreck of the iron ship Hurricane; and it is improbable that anything more will be known as to what led to the catastrophe till the hull has been raised and examined, if these results should follow the announced sale. Information, however, came to hand from Queenscliff yesterday, by telegram, to the effect that the hatches had given way, and that the cargo was floating out in considerable quantities. The wind being from the northward, the sea in Capel Sound would be larger than it usually is, and hence considerable damage may be done and loss sustained before a southerly wind sets in, and the sea under Arthur's Seat once more becomes calm. The police, we believe, are patrolling the beach between Survey Bay and Dromana, and will secure whatever cargo may come ashore. The Custom-house officers are also on the spot for the protection of the revenue. The crew of the Hurricane are still accommodated at the Sailors' Home, where the committee of management have been under the necessity of providing extra beds and bedding for them.—*Argus*, April 24.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.—Kate Conley, from Sydney.
April 7.—Island City, from Gladstone.
April 8.—Lion, from Sydney.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE BARQUE SYRINGA, OF SYDNEY. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW.

The schooner Ivanhoe, which arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, has brought up three sailors, who were wrecked in the barque Syringa, whilst on her passage from Newcastle to Shanghai. The Syringa was a very fine barque, of 478 tons register; owned by Mr. Merriman, of Sydney, and in command of Captain J. Brown, a gentleman well known in Auckland and other New Zealand ports whilst in charge of the brig Wild Wave and barque Woodbine. The Syringa was quite a new vessel, having been purchased in October last, at the termination of her first voyage from London to Australia. From the following particulars, gleaned from three castaways, who have arrived by the Ivanhoe, it would appear that the vessel was too heavily laden when leaving Newcastle, and hence the sad accident which subsequently happened to her. The three men who have arrived here are Robert Robinson, Henry Russell, and John Smith. The following account of the wreck is given by Robert Robinson:—"We left Newcastle in the Syringa, bound for Shanghai, with 560 tons coal, during the month of October last. We experienced favourable weather, with the exception of one or two strong gales, for about six weeks; and on the 27th or 28th November encountered a typhoon. We were then in the Marshall Group, and so many degrees north of the Line. At 12 o'clock (midnight) a fierce squall struck the ship and dismasted her, carrying away the fore, main, and mizen topmasts. At 2 o'clock on the following morning the gale moderated, and the next morning had sufficiently lulled to enable us to clear away the wreck. The decks were generally full of water, owing to the vessel being so deeply laden, and it was with considerable difficulty we managed to get about the ship. The vessel was then kept away about two points, in order that she might not labour so heavily. After the vessel was dismasted we could not make any headway, and gradually drifted towards the shore. When within a few yards of a reef off Salway we let go the port anchor, and gave her 110 fathoms chain, but during the night a fierce puff came off the land, and we slipped the cable, hoping to save the ship, but on the following morning the wind again changed, and drove us near the shore. The starboard anchor was let go, but during the night she parted it, and at 3 a.m. struck heavily on a reef. At daybreak she was making a quantity of water, and Captain Brown ordered the two boats to be lowered, which was done. In one of the boats were Captain Browne, Mr. Moulder (mate), the carpenter, cook, two apprentice boys, and the three men who have reached here. We made an effort to get round the reef, but the breakers prevented us from doing so, and our boat was thrown up on the reef, and all of us pitched into the water. Fortunately we succeeded in gaining the shore, although Captain Brown was very much hurt about the legs. The other boat, with five of the hands in her, succeeded in rounding the reef, and subsequently joined us. A large number of natives soon swarmed round us, and but for the timely assistance rendered by Captain Peas, of the brig Waterlily, who saw the vessel ashore and ran down upon us, we should no doubt have soon been polished off. What few things we succeeded in getting ashore were quickly taken possession of by the natives. We were informed that on the previous day the crew of the Waterlily had encountered the natives, and had killed eight of their number.

"For four days the crews of the Waterlily and Syringa were engaged in saving all they could of the wreck, which the captain of the latter vessel had sold to Captain Peace for £100. The Waterlily was bound for Shanghai, but, as a schooner was expected in a few days from Sydney, it was determined to wait that period; and in case of the schooner not arriving, Captain Brown, with the mate, carpenter, cook, and two boys were to proceed to Shanghai in the Waterlily. Three of the crew remained on the island to await the first vessel going back to Sydney, and the remaining three took ship on board the whaler John Wells, which arrived last Friday at Mangonui. Their names are—Henry Russell, John Smith, and Robert Robertson (our informant). These unfortunate men have lost everything they possessed; they are without a penny, and, being strangers, knew of no way to get back to Sydney, where they could procure employment.

"The whaling barque John Welsh called at Bonabi, and the captain permitted us to work our passage to New Zealand. We left that place on the 24th December, and have since been cruising amongst the South Sea Islands, arriving at Mongonui on Friday last. On Saturday, Captain M'Gregor, of the Ivanhoe, kindly offered us a passage to Auckland, which we accepted, and arrived here yesterday." This is one of the most pitiable cases of distress that has come under our notice for some time. We understand that the unfortunate men have lost everything, and are all utterly destitute. We have no Shipwrecked Mariners' Society in this country, and we think it would not be out of place that a small sum might be raised by subscription, sufficient at any rate to purchase a little clothing, and enable them to look round for employment. We shall be very happy to receive any subscriptions for this purpose at our office.—*Auckland Herald*, April 7.—[The Syringa was the property of Mr. James Merriman and Captain Fairclough, of this city, and was on her first trip under their ownership. The vessel and cargo are insured in the Sydney Marine and Australian General for £3050, half in each office.—Ed. *S. M. H.*]

The brigantine Restless, Captain W. A. Curphy, cleared at the Customs on Saturday last, for Adelaide, and sailed yesterday. She will call at Mercury Bay to load 190,000 feet sawn timber.—*New Zealand Herald*, April 5.

The barque Lion, Captain Howard, has made a very good passage from Newcastle to this port, of twelve days, and brings a full cargo of coals, bone dust, and coke. During the passage, a very sad accident happened to one of the passengers, named Charles Grant, who fell overboard and was drowned. We give the following extract from the log, which shows that every effort was made to save the poor fellow. On the 2nd April, in latitude 35 20, longitude 163 38, at 3 15 a.m., Charles Grant, a passenger, aged 47, was missed from the deck, and was supposed to have fallen overboard whilst labouring from a fit of of *delirium tremens*. A boat was immediately lowered and the vessel hove to, whilst the crew went in search of deceased, but they returned unsuccessful in their search, not being able to find any traces of him. After searching for an hour, the boat was taken in at 4.15, and the vessel proceeded on her course. After discharging her cargo, the Lion will proceed to Hokianga, to load timber for Sydney.—*New Zealand Herald*, April 9.

The barque Bengal, which left here in ballast on the 7th instant, bound for Newcastle, put back to port yesterday in a leaky condition, having encountered terrific weather. The barque, after being towed clear of Otago Heads on the above date, experienced a fine north-easter for a few hours, which was followed by westerly and south-westerly gales. Being a good sea boat, Captain Jamieson kept the vessel thrashing at it, and at one time she reached as far south as latitude 49 30, longitude 165·19 E. With hard beating against continuous gales, afterwards managed to get to longitude 164 E., and latitude 46 8. On the 21st instant a terrific W.N.W. gale suddenly chopped round to S.W., and in wearing ship a tremendous sea struck her forward, and started the fastenings of her breast-hook. Previous to this, the straining and labouring of the vessel caused her to leak, which now considerably increased. The gale continued on the following day from W.S.W., and occasionally backing round to W.N.W. The vessel was under reefed mizen-staysail and foretopmast staysail, and making five points of lee-way. At 8 a.m. on the 24th, the Solander was observed S.E. 15 miles, and the mainland under lee. Set the maintopsail and foresail to drive the ship off the lee shore. The vessel was then making ten inches of water per hour, and the barometer was down to 29 20. While dragging off another sea struck her, started more fastenings, and increased the leak to twelve inches per hour. At 3 p.m., the Solander bore south about five miles. At this time the gale increased in violence, and the maintopsail was taken in. At 10 p.m. the foresail was handed, and at midnight she wore round with her head to the northward. At 2 30 a.m. on the 25th, Dog Island light was observed bearing E by N. half N.; there being every appearance of thick weather setting in, Captain Jamieson at once bore away, and passed the light at 5 30 a.m. After clearing Foveaux Strait, the gale partially abated, sail was set, and she arrived at the Heads at 7 a.m. yesterday, signalled for a tug, and was towed up by the Geelong during the afternoon. During the gales one of the fore-shrouds was carried away, and another stranded. Captain Jamieson, who has been 33 years at sea, says in all his experience he never saw heavier weather; the seas were like a mass of cross mountains, the vessel at times fairly standing on end, and threatened to be engulphed in each succeeding wave. In fact, he says it baffles all description, and had not the Bengal been a good sea boat, in ballast trim as she was, he fully believes she would have foundered. In harbour the barque is making less water, but as she is greatly strained a survey will be held, the result of which will be known in a day or two.—*Otago Daily Times*, March 27.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 29.

20 cases bacon, 10 kegs saltpetre, Giffard and Bros
9 cases cotton gins, Mort and Co.
10 bales paper, 1 case books, S. Rabone
398 packages tea, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
50 packages stores, 268 casks rivets, A. S. N. Co.
39 packages ironmongery, J. Macintosh
360 bags rice, 110 boxes tea, Wee Kah
25 cases galvanized iron, J. Partridge
4 packages tobacco, E. T. Penfold
400 bags rice, 3 cases tobacco, 100 packages Chinese goods, On Chong and Co
3 cases harmoniums, 1 piano, L. Moss
2 cases drapery, D. Holborow
20 packages dried fruits, 416 bags rice, 29 jars candy, 234 packages Chinese goods, Nye Hong
40 casks soda crystals, 10 hogsheads rum, Burrows and Barnard
820 bags rice, 92 packages dried fruits, 702 packages Chinese goods, Sun Kum Ti
276 packages dried fruits, 6 bales twine, 30 cases iron, 1 case seeds, 1 case sundries, 100 kegs soda, 10 cases tartaric acid, 1 mowing machine, 30 bales bags, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
22,637 bags sugar, 60 bales mats, Colonial Sugar Co.
50 boxes tea, Lender and Co.
2 cases couch furniture, Smith
2 cases baskets, Dobson and Sons
9 cases drapery, J. Powell
2 millstones, Barker and Co.
3 cases leather, J. Vickery
100 bags salt, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
1 gasometer, Gas Co.
50 bags flour, Captain Walker
66 packages hardware, Lassetter and Co.
8 packages pipes, E. T. Penfold
67,600 palings, J. R. Gourlay
1659 bags flour, 1172 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott
16 rolls matting, 2 cases trunks, A. Tange and Co.
36 bales flax, T. Nossitter and Co.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 187, M'Kinlay, at Circular Wharf, Captain, agent.
Albatross, schooner, 110 tons, Braund, in Farm Cove, Captain, agent.
Amphitrite, schooner, 93, Rice, at Lime-street Wharf, R. J. Hardy, agent.
Araby Maid, 840, Potter, at the Circular Wharf, Caird, Paterson, and Co. agents. Discharging.
Ary Scheffer, Dutch ship, 635, Kunst, off Neutral Bay, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.
Asie, French barque, 491, Bernard, in Neutral Bay, Captain, agent.
Aurora, brig 227, Lessing, at Patent Slip Wharf, Eldred and Spence, agents.
Australasian Packet, barque, 220, Ledwell, at Market Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Australind, barque, 580, in Lavender Bay, Parbury, Brothers, agents. For sale, freight, or charter.
Ben Lomond, ship, 986, Cargill, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Bengal, barque, 323, Grierson, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Cathaya, ship, 790, Paterson, at Circular Wharf, Young, Lark, and Co., agents.
Centurion, ship, 673, Legg, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Chas-See, ship, 556, Bowen, at Campbell's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Clara, schooner, 131, Wilkinson, at Heley's Dock, Barker and Co., agents. For Christmas Island.
Claymore, barque, 287, Hadden, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Clodian, barque, 488, Gunton, below Fort Macquarie, Captain agent.
Colonist, schooner, 120, Gesch, at Market Wharf, C. Schweig and Co., agents. For New Caledonia.
Crusader, American ship, 656, Bradford, at Macnamara's Wharf, H. H. Hall, agent. For San Francisco.
Caroline, brig, 149, Lewellin, off Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agent.
Escott, schooner, 130, Nicholson, at Victoria Wharf, Captain, agent.
Emma Jane, schooner, 118, Duncan, at Lime-street Wharf, R. J. Hardy, agent.
Felix Bernabo, French barque, 401, Roux, at Cuthbert's Wharf, H. Labat and Co., agents.
Fanny, schooner, 149, Downing, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Flying Spur, ship, 735, Beckett, at Circular Wharf, Young, Lark, and Co., agents.
Gem, schooner, 100, Norcliff, at Campbell's Wharf, C. M. Deane, agent. For Ovalau.
Granite City, ship, 772, Leslie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Gustav Adolph, Swedish barque, 354, Lawson, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Bark-away, ship, 813, Cottier, at Circular Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents. For London.
Hebe, brig, 214, Smith, at Market Wharf, J. Ward and Co., agents.
H.M.S. Virago, 6 guns, Bingham, in Farm Cove.
Ida, schooner, 60, Howard, in the Cove, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Jessie Kelly, schooner, 140, Rose, at Healy's Dock Wharf, Black and Co., agents.
Julia, schooner, 80, Haddock, in Darling Harbour, Parbury, Brothers, and Co., agents.
King Oscar, barque, 248, Burgess, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Lady Emma, brig, 128, M'Eachern, at Market Wharf, H. Fisher, agent.
Lady Franklin, barque, 237, Hilderbrand, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Wallach, Brothers, agents. For sale or charter.
L. L'Ericsson, Danish schooner, 230, Schmann, in Quarantine, Captain, agent.
Maid of Riverton, schooner, 82, Frazer, in the Stream, Captain, agent. For S. S. Islands.
Maria J. Smith, barque, 543, Smith, at Farrelly's Wharf, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.
Maud Helen, American barque, 664, Thomas, at Lamb's Wharf, Parbury, Brothers, agent.
Melrose, barque, 420, Bell, in Darling Harbour, A. Tange agent. For Aneitum.
Metaris, barque, 244, Rocis, in Darling Harbour, Cowlishaw, agent.
Minnie Graham, barque, 273, Veal, in Neutral Bay, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For Foochow.
Mirage, ship, 718, Finch, in Waterview Bay, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. For Singapore.
Miss Kilmansegg, brig, 229, Finlayson, at Market Wharf, Captain, agent.
Nile, brig, 163, Walker, at Corporation Wharf, Captain, agent.
Nineveh, ship, 1176, Barnet, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Octavia, ship, 800, Bristowe, off A. S. N. Company's Slip, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Repairing.
Oriti, schooner, 66, Seal, at Market Wharf, C. B. Bond, agent.
Phillis, brig, 230, Lakie, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Planet, ship, 688, Coombs, in the Cove, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. For London.
Prince Alfred, barque, 161, Watson, at Grafton Wharf, J. J. Wright and Co., agents. For Auckland.
Prince Edward, brig, 190, Edwards, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Prospero, brig, 198, Malzard, at Grafton Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.
Queen of the Colonies, ship, 1306, Jones, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents.
R.M.S. Geelong, 1260, Dundas, in Waterview Bay, H. Moor, agent.
R.M.S.S. Kaikoura, 1500, Wright, in Waterview Dock, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For London.
Royal Saxon, ship, 799, Knight, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Rose M., barque, 306, Pendleton, at Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, 149, Mackie, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents.
Scythia, ship, 886, Lawson, at Campbell's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. Discharging.
Sir John Lawrence, ship, 874, Fernie, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Snowbird, schooner, 195, Knowles, at Farrelly's Wharf, William and Co., agents.
Strathdon, ship, 1010, Pile, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Tasso, barque, 464, Heard, in Johnson's Bay, Daniell, King, and Co., agents. For sale, freight, or charter.
Ville de St. Servans, French barque, 283, Debert, at Moore's Wharf, Boyer and Co., agents.
Waterlily, brig, 263, Gallois, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Beilby and Scott, agents.
Western Empire, ship, 1245, Rogers, at Cuthbert's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. Repairing.
Western Star, brig, 179, Turpie, at Lamb's Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Windhover, brig, 240, Castle, at the Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Winifred, ship, 1359, Pennington, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. For London.
Woodlark, barque, 337, Bruce, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Zephyr, Dutch barque, 595, Oostrum, at Towns's Wharf, Captain agent.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Earl Dalhousie, 1047, Campbell. January 15. Sailed.
Liberator, 690, Levie. February 13. Sailed.
Bruckley Castle, 1016, Wallace. January 15. Sailed.
Annesley, 992, Pearse. February 6th. Sailed.
Golden Sea, 1418, Hardy. January 20. Sailed.
Bayswater, 1256, Davies.
Forfarshire, 1138, Gaggs. January 16. Sailed.
Hawkesbury, 1120, Sayers. February 4. Sailed.
Northampton, 1173, Barclay. February 9. Sailed.
Walter Hood, 918, Latto. February 4. Sailed.
Jubilee, 765, Kerr.
Fiery Cross, 694, Middleton. February 22. Sailed.
Strathnaver, 1017, Deary.
John Nicholson, 685, Webster. February 23. Sailed.
Rifleman, 718, Longmuir.
Pak-Wan, 795, Shiell.
Agnes Rose, 991, Purves.
Gauntlet, 667, Sutherland.
Dhoollerah, 1017, Sergent.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glengaber, 689, Drummond. January 23. Sailed.
Princess Dagmar, 1069, Lewis. February 19. Sailed.
Agra, 829, Macaulay.
Remington, 939, Fowler.

FROM GLASGOW.

Atlantic, 495.

FROM FOOCHOW.

Ettrick.

FROM HONGKONG.

Thomas Edwards. February 28. Sailed.
Lady Belmore.

FROM BATAVIA.

Duke of Newcastle.
Louise.
Fanny Nicholson.

FROM NEW YORK.

Scawfell, 570.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Kennedy.

FROM BOSTON.

Lillias.

FROM NATAL.

Sarah Pile, 120, Yull.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

April 28.—Tasmania (s.), from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

April 28.—Sydney Griffiths, for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.
April 29.—Dunedin, for Auckland; Sea Ripple, for Fremantle.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

April 28.—Camilla, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

April 28.—Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 29.	9.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light and hazy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

Josephina.—We are glad to call the attention of our lady readers to a great improvement in this celebrated kid glove. We understand the original inventors have made arrangements to manufacture it in a class of kid leather superior to any hitherto used, and they have taken the opportunity of having a complete set of new cutting machines made, so that the glove will be a little longer—a want always felt in this article. A Crown will be found stamped in one glove, to distinguish it from all other Josephines, and the well-known "F.P.C." trade mark in the other.—*Court Circular*. L.—Adv.

We are requested by Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of drapers and others to their extensive sale of drapery, slops, &c., to take place at their sale rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock punctually.—Adv.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 29.

	9 a.m.	Ther. Bar.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.			
Sweers Island	S. Fine		
Bowen	SE. Cloudy		
Clermont	E. Cloudy		
[illegible]	SE. Fine		
Nebo	SE. Fine		
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy		
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine		
Maryborough	SE. Cloudy		
Gayndah	N. Fine		
Brisbane	SW. Fine		
Toowoomba	SE. Cloudy		
Townsville	SE. Cloudy		
[illegible]	SE. Cloudy		
N. S. WALES.			
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine		W. Cloudy
Grafton	SSW. Fine		NW. Fine
Glen Innes	WNW. Fine		W. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Cloudy		SE. Raining
Armidale	SW. Fine	26·765 60°	E. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Like rain		NW. Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine		W. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Maitland	NW. Fine		Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	NW., light. Fine		NE. Fine
Newcastle	NW. Fine	30·076 60°	ENE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine		W. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine		NE. Fine
South Head	W. Fine		NE. Fine
Wollongong	NE. Fine		NE. Fine
Nowra	S. Fine		NE. Fine
Mt. Victoria	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	27·952 53°	W. Cloudy
Mudgee	Calm. Fine		Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	SE. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy
Wellington			Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Fine		Calm. Dull
Orange	Calm. Fine		Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Urana	W. Fine		Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine, clear	29·816 56°	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine, clear		Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine, cool		NE. Fine
Euston	SE. Fine		SE. Cloudy
Wentworth	S. Dull		W. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine		NE. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine		NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine		SE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine		Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Fine, frosty		Calm. Fine
Kiandra	NW. Fine, frosty	25·495 39°	NW. Cloudy
Albury	NW. Clear, cool	29·444 56°	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.			
Melbourne	N., light. Fine	30·123 48°	
Queenscliff	NNW. Fine	30·11 62°	
Cape Schanck	N. Fine	29·80 59°	
Cape Otway	SSW. Fine	29·810 56°	
Portland	W. Fine	30·120 55°	
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	N. Fine	30·032 50°	
Adelaide	ENE. Fine	29·909 61°	
M'Donnell Bay	NNW. Fine		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

April 28th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	30·178	59·4	78	WNW.	0·1	5	1	·001	6·5
p.m. 3	·089	66·4	63	ESE.	0·3	8	0		
" 9	·140	60·5	87	SE.	0·0	2	4		3·0
Mean	30·136	62·2	76·0		0·3	5	1·7		4·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·052.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 68·2 | Sun—maximum .... 106·7
Minimum .... 55·2 | Grass—minimum .... 51·1

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 68·7.

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 29th=19·39 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years=49·97 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

April 29th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in sun.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·153	59·2	83	NW.	0·2	0	64·2	54·3	0·00
Newcastle	109	30·104	60·5	89	NW.	1·0	4	71·0	55·7	0·00
South Head										
[illegible]	1640	28·450	56·4	66	NNW.	1·0	2	54·0	21·9	0·00
Deniliquin	400	29·765	50·0	86	Calm.	0·0	0	69·1	40·7	0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL 30TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6.35	5.20	Last quarter	4th
Moon	9.5 p.m.	10.1 a.m.	New Moon	12th
Mercury	6.40 a.m.	5.8 p.m.	First quarter	20th
Venus	6.24 a.m.	5.12 p.m.	Full Moon	26th
Mars	1.52 p.m.	12.18 a.m.		
Jupiter	5.54 a.m.	4.54 p.m.	Moon's age, 18·0 days.	
Saturn	7.22 p.m.	9.24 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 11h. 0m.; p.m., 11h. 22m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

We have received the progress report from the select committee "on Mr. Thomas Scott—Sugar Cultivation." Of this committee Dr. Lang is chairman. The inquiry originated with him. He having moved that a thousand pounds should be voted to Mr. Scott as a gratuity, the House appointed a Committee to inquire upon what grounds the grant could proceed. Mr. Scott fairly throws the responsibility of the whole business upon Dr. Lang. He says, in reply to question No. 62, "At that time, and for years before, I had not the least idea of being benefited for the labour I had put forward to benefit the colony—never till 1867, when Dr. Lang kindly suggested it to me. I never applied to you, Doctor; you suggested to me to send a memorial to the Government. That was the first time I ever thought of such a thing." And in reply to Mr. John Stewart, who remarked:—"It seems Dr. Lang first put it into your head to apply to this Government for compensation?" Mr. Scott says:—"Dr. Lang applied to me for my views on the subject of sugar growing. He submitted to me that he had an idea of moving the Legislature for a bonus to the first grower of sugar-cane who should produce a crop of sugar. I replied to his communication, and I think he thanked me, and said if I came to Sydney he would like to see me. I called upon the Doctor, and he proffered to introduce me to Mr. Parkes. I then conceived the idea of applying to this Government."

Whatever may be the fate of this movement, it must be admitted that Mr. Scott has acted with candour, and not pressed his claim beyond reasonable limits. Whether it was proper for Dr. Lang to have moved in such an affair will be certainly a question. He has acquired a celebrity in this department. His own personal claims have been before various legislative bodies for services which he is alleged to have rendered. He has been zealous in establishing a principle which has been already applied in several instances quite beyond the range of ordinary compensations. People have received a bonus or a pension not for material successes, but for their alleged attachment to a party, and their share in a party triumph. The claim of Mr. Scott, however, is founded in part upon a material process of which the public is able to judge.

Mr. Scott deserves the highest credit for having persevered in promoting the growth of sugar in Australia. We do not indeed profess to think that a great discovery has been made in the fitness of the soil, or in the adaptation of the climate. There are other conditions essential to progress, and among the rest is not only cheap labour requisite, but labour easily controlled. At the same time the perseverance of Mr. Scott in bringing this valuable produce before the notice of the Government and country has doubtless assisted in its ultimate cultivation. Since 1796 or 1797 he has been connected with the growth of sugar. In the West Indies his experience first commenced. He travelled in America, and observed the differences of climate and management in various countries. In 1816 he came to New South Wales, with the intention of visiting Calcutta to join his uncle, Sir David Scott. On arriving in this colony, however, he seems to have been diverted by Captain Henry, who was then acting for King Pomare, and who wished to establish a sugar plantation at Tahiti. Here he was struck with the superiority of climate *and soil* for a plantation. Meantime he went to Tahiti, remaining only a few months. On his return he made an engagement with the celebrated missionary, John Williams, and, under his auspices (acting for the London Missionary Society), endeavoured to establish a sugar plantation. He remained only twenty months. He says, however, that he had accomplished the purpose of his appointment, and that in addition to sugar cultivation he had also taught the curing of tobacco. Mr. Scott admits that he was liberally paid by the London Missionary Society, and, indeed, throughout his evidence, shews a commendable candour in regard to the remuneration he received. He was afterwards engaged by the Government to go to Port Macquarie (where successful cultivation has, it is alleged, been since carried out) at a salary of £250 per annum. This remuneration he declined, but received a bonus of £800. The Government continued its engagement with Mr. Scott to conduct an establishment at Port Macquarie for about seven years. He had a model farm at the River Hastings and raised 500 lbs. of sugar; afterwards, from a large plantation, 70 tons, and could have made 250 had there been sufficient machinery. He received £2000 for eight years' service, the Government having given payment from the date of his first quitting Sydney at the rate of £250 a-year. The grant of land to Mr. Scott appears to have been the usual allowance to officers of his rank. It was not given, except upon the production of capital, to private settlers; but after a certain service the Crown allotted to those who had been in its employment various quantities, according to their grade. Mr. Scott took his land at Brisbane Water. He, however, commuted it for 360 acres on a Government reserve for a township, and ultimately he was given two sections of 600 acres each, in addition to the portion of the grant. He then established himself at Brisbane Water, on a plantation of five acres, and went to the expense of machinery. He proved that sugar could be grown, although he does not seem to have done much more than attest this fact.

Mr. Scott's idea of his utility to the colonists is partly founded on letters which appeared in the *Herald*, of which, he says, 150 have been printed at different times. Certainly it would not become us to diminish in any way the literary merits of a correspondent who has contributed so largely to our columns. It was long, however, before any persons were disposed to follow his experiments. Mr. Scott has furnished the great proportion of the first plants and assisted in the instruction of the first considerable adventurer of Queensland. There, sugar seems to be likely to become an article of great value. The Rev. Mr. Holland, at Port Macquarie, has also made sugar which is declared to be worth £36 a ton. Having had some experience in the West Indies, his opinion of the practicability of growth may be taken to confirm the views of Mr. Scott, which suggested his Australian attempts.

Upon the whole, however, we do not think that Dr. Lang has, by the evidence of Mr. Scott, made out such a case as ought to constitute a precedent. Mr. Scott, for the services he rendered to the Government received a respectable income, taking into account the perquisites of such appointments, and the small payment prevailing at the time. Beside this, as an officer of Government, he had a maximum grant. He has never felt himself in any way wronged or injured in having not profited by the efforts he has spontaneously made. The cultivation of sugar cannot be considered as purely experimental, since the causes of success are thoroughly known, and the article itself has had a regular marketable value for ages. If, however, upon a review of all the circumstances the Government shall arrive at the conclusion that money ought to be paid in such cases, we know of no instance where it could be conferred with more propriety or grace than upon a colonist of such long standing; upon one who has persevered so long in one idea, and who, whether by his own effort or the course of events, is not unlikely to see that idea successfully accomplished. It would be, however, more graceful in the colonists themselves, who have known and seen these labours, to spare a little of their superfluous liberality in recognising the honourable exertions of this highly respected and venerable man.

Considerable time has elapsed since Mr. Mort first turned his attention to the preservation of meat for shipment to London. The colony was then oppressed by the weight of its surplus stock, to be profitably relieved of which was the great object that engaged many minds. The idea of sacrificing hecatombs of oxen and flocks of fine sheep merely to obtain their tallow when millions of people in Europe were pining for food, was so repulsive to the scientific utilitarian, and the humane instincts of the age, that men were set a thinking, in this and other lands, about the way in which they might escape concurrence in a practice so glaringly opposed to the principles of national housekeeping. Besides, the boiling-down establishments afforded but a partial relief, attended as their operations were by a fall in the price of wool. It became necessary to find a sale for the meat, instead of wasting it for the sake of the tallow; and, although many devices already were in force to cure it for distant markets, it was clear to those who gave the subject intelligent consideration that, to obtain relief commensurate with the wants of the colony, meat must be forwarded to Europe in a fresh state. The general knowledge of the economic uses of ice in the preservation of articles of food liable to speedy change sent many a mind to the Chambers of Invention for the best means of applying cold to stay the process of decay; and Mr. Mort, happening to fall in with Dr. Faraday's discovery of a simple method of reducing the temperature of the air, associated himself with Mr. Nicolle for the purpose of applying this law to the refrigeration of large vessels containing fresh meat. The initial experiments were eminently successful. Whole carcases, and separate joints, frozen in iron chambers, were eaten with great relish by persons who testified to the soundness of the meat. A more lengthened series of experiments, however, was contemplated by Mr. Mort, who was only turned from his purpose of perfecting his plans quietly by an invitation from several influential gentlemen, representing the squatters, to bring his process to bear immediately upon a cargo of meat that should be provided by themselves, so that some relief might be immediately found for the disheartened community. Mr. Mort was pressed into concession rather against his better judgment, and the committee undertook to raise sufficient money while he was at work, to perfect and prepare the necessary apparatus.

During the prevalence of all this excitement we considered it well to venture a few cautionary remarks, tending to abate the fervour of expectation. It was, we considered, unreasonable to expect that Mr. Mort could pass from the stage of conception to that of realisation in a matter of such magnitude, without experiencing checks and difficulties and temporary defeats with which all, or nearly all great discoveries are cemented. It was in the very nature of things that this must be so. He was dealing with one of the most perishable articles known to us, and proposed to bring a comparatively unknown agent under unknown conditions. For this reason we were totally averse to risking so large a cargo as the one proposed on the chance of one experiment. The result proved the seasonableness of the caution. The experimenters found it necessary to abandon ammonia as a means for the production of cold, and resorted to the use of air, which in effecting its escape from compression is found to lower the temperature of the vessel it is made to surround. Unfortunately for the success of this mode of producing cold, Mr. Nicolle, on whom the mechanical contrivance entirely devolved, was unable, through continuous ill-health, to apply himself consecutively to overcome the difficulties that beset him. Still, the object was pursued, and a series of experiments was made that have swallowed up a great deal of the projector's private means. These experiments are still going on. Mr. Mort is yet full of faith that he will accomplish his purpose, and prove his claim to the gratitude of the colony. He informs us in the letter addressed to Mr. Cowper, and published in our issue of the 27th, that he does not acknowledge himself to have failed; he says he has simply failed to come up to the time which, in a moment of excitement, he allowed himself to name.

It has been with no small surprise that we have listened to expressions of dissatisfaction respecting Mr. Mort's conduct, as though he had broken faith with the public, or had been making his experiments with public money. Expressions of this sort surely never were more unwarranted. Mr. Mort has voluntarily thrown himself into acquaintance with the suspense and harass of the inventors' lot, mainly, as we believe, from a desire to serve the public at a period of extreme need. He has, to use his own touching words, "really wrought hard—harder than he ever did at anything before in his life"—and be it remembered, has acquired this new and sweet experience at his own cost.

It is satisfactory to find, however, that the committee entrusted with the money subscribed for the purchase of the test cargo of meat take an entirely generous view of the case. At their hands, Mr. Mort's magnanimous proposal meets with a magnanimous and appropriate response. "As I have failed in coming up to decent time," he says, "let the money be returned to the subscribers." "No," they reply in effect, "while you continue to expend your own money upon the perfection of your plant, we are content to await the result."

Without attaching more weight to a rumour than it warrants, we may state that Mr. Mort's letter is said to have contained suggestions relative to the appropriation of some or all of the money subscribed, which, although highly creditable to the writer, it was beyond the power of the committee to entertain. It would have been altogether beyond their province to aid Mr. Postle in the prosecution of his experiments by a grant of money from the fund in question—and this, we hear, was the nature of the proposal—without the consent of the whole of the subscribers could be obtained.

There are at present two great obstacles to industrious progress—the cost of inland carriage, and an active demand for fat stock. To meet the one, lines of rail less expensive than those now laid must be constructed. It must not longer be the fact that wool costs more in its conveyance to Sydney than it is worth when it arrives here. To meet the other, we must give all encouragement in our power to such enterprising men as Mr. Mort, who by his partial success in getting economical service out of ice, has set a hundred brains scheming, and, if he do not succeed himself, will have some share in the credit that will attach to him who does. Nor should we confine our aid to "those of our own house." It matters little whenever the solution of the colonial question comes so that it comes at all—and it needs no words to shew that what all will profit by, none should object to contribute to. The information that has reached this colony respecting Mr. Postle's application of cold is too meagre yet to warrant the expression of any confident opinion: but if, on the investigation of competent judges, his scheme is found to promise success, he should certainly meet with substantial assistance from gentlemen on this side of the border, who are largely interested in the object in view. Notwithstanding the pother raised about him, he does not appear to be particularly well supported; and it would be a pity if his failure were proved to be due to want of means.

Proposed Omnibus Company.—A second preliminary meeting of gentlemen favourable to the formation of an omnibus company was held yesterday at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The attendance was more numerous than at the first meeting, but owing to the races many gentlemen were absent whose presence had been confidently reckoned upon. Mr. M. Metcalfe having been called to the chair, there was a lengthy conversational discussion as to what ought to be done. There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the main question—the probabilities of complete success, but as to certain matters of detail no views were put forward as well matured. There were, however, some further data of a practical and valuable character from Mr. Fache, the honorary secretary. Finally it was determined to appoint a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of taking such further steps preparatory to the formation of a company as might be deemed most expedient.

The Water Commission.—In referring to the composition of the Water Commission in the leading article of the *Herald*, yesterday, it was said that Mr. Moriarty was *the* official engineer on it. We overlooked the fact that Mr. Bennett was also a member, and certainly not the least effective, as he has for years made the subject of water storage and irrigation a special study.

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RUNAWAY HORSE.—Yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a dog-cart, the property of Mr. Verdau, of Burong-street, Woolloomooloo, bolted from Robinson's hotel, in William-street, right along that street, until it was brought to a stand-still by a post at the shop of Messrs. Lenney and Butler. Both the shafts of the vehicle were broken, and a lady who was on it at the time it started was thrown out, having, though much shaken, happily escaped without severe injury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening a boy named James Fernelly, about seven years old, was run over by a patent safety in Botany-street. At the time the accident occurred the boy, who was running across the street, fell, and before the vehicle could be brought to a stand it passed over his neck and part of his head. He was conveyed to the Infirmary by constable Chapman, where he now lies in a very precarious state.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD SHIP.—About 11 o'clock, this morning, a man named William Parker expired suddenly on board the Eliza Dorus, where he was temporarily employed as labourer. He has left a wife and family, residing in Cohen's-buildings, off Clarence-street. The deceased is said to have met with a severe accident by being run over by a waggon, and had since been subjected to fits. Dr. Shaw was sent for, but the man was dead when he arrived. The body was removed to his late residence, where it awaits an inquest.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday evening a special general meeting of the members of the Saturday Half-Holiday Association assembled, pursuant to advertisement, near the Victoria Theatre, for the purpose of revising the rules of the society, and for the transaction of any other important business. Mr. John Francis (of the firm of Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope) was called to the chair. There was a large attendance, and much interest was evinced throughout the proceedings. Amongst other matters brought before the meeting was a resolution, moved by Mr G. P. Fitzgerald, relative to the transmission of certain funds from the late honorary secretary to the gentleman at present in office. This motion, having been duly discussed, was carried by a unanimous vote. Arrangements were also proposed to be initiated for an active canvass of the friends and supporters of the movement, and various suggestions were made and considered which were deemed likely to advance that object. At the termination of the proceedings, the meeting stood adjourned until Monday evening next.

THE LONG SWAMP COPPER MINES.—Operations are still being actively prosecuted (the *Braidwood Dispatch* reports) in putting down the shaft at the copper mine at Long Swamp. Six men are employed in the work, and the shaft is now nearly 60 feet deep. The lode is 4 feet 6 inches thick. The richness of the ore still continues. About 12 tons of it, which has been sent to Sydney, is expected to be shipped to England this week, where it is estimated it will realise about £20 per ton.

VISIT OF SIR JAMES MARTIN TO SINGLETON.—On Saturday last (says the *Singleton Times*) Sir James Martin visited Singleton in company with Mr. Nowlan, M.P. These gentlemen inspected the Court-house and the belongings thereto very minutely. Sir James questioned the wisdom of planting the kind of trees put down in front of the Court-house, as they would in all probability never grow on account of the frost; he thought our own colonial trees should have been selected. Sir James then proceeded to the Church of England where he remained for a short time, viewing particularly the chancel, the organ, and the stained glass windows. The party next visited the Church of England school, where a quantity of drawings by the pupils were submitted to his inspection. Sir James inquired the age of each artist as the various specimens were taken up by him and examined, and before leaving complimented Mr. Cragg upon the proficiency in the art by pupils so young. Sir James and Mr. Nowlan then drove out to Neotsfield, the estate of Mr. W. J. Dangar.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MATTHEWS.—The *Argus* of Saturday last says:—"We regret to hear of the death of Captain B. R. Matthews, who has for many years past been the agent for Lloyd's in this port. For months he has suffered from a dropsical affection, and has been unable to attend to business; and a fatal termination of his illness had for some time been expected. He died early yesterday morning, at his son's residence, in Fitzroy, in his 66th year. The deceased, we believe, was a native of Penzance, and early became associated with steam navigation. He was chief officer of the Great Western on her first voyage across the Atlantic, and used to describe, with appreciative warmth, the welcome he received from all classes of Americans on the completion of his first voyage from Liverpool to New York. He afterwards became commander of that ship, and subsequently of the steamship Great Britain, which he brought out to this colony on her first voyage in 1852. In the interval he had commanded the steamship City of Glasgow, which was the pioneer of the Clyde and New York line of steamships. At a later period, Captain Matthews, who had always a strong liking for Australia, came out to this colony, and settled in Melbourne as Lloyd's agent. Here he has always been active in encouraging legitimate adventures, and his name has been prominent in connection with not a few companies, some of which, unfortunately, were not successful. He made many friends in the course of his long career, and retained them to the end."

A HOAX.—The Napier correspondent of the *N. Z. Herald* writes on the 10th:—"This day, some wag, having access to the glass case in which shipping telegrams are exhibited at the telegraph office, wrote the following words under the heading of arrivals—'H M S S Galatea, from Sydney.' In the course of a few minutes the news spread like wildfire throughout the town, and any amount of bunting fluttered in the freshening breeze. In fact, the town was in a state of great excitement; and it was not until a late hour that it became known that the affair was a hoax. Shameful, is it not? Had to-day been the 1st of April instead of the 10th, there might have been some excuse for making fools of the loyal inhabitants of Napier."

RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALFRED AT WELLINGTON.—A Wellington paper thus describes the preparations that have been made:—"What with a general influx of visitors, including a troop of red-shirted cavalry, not to mention hordes of Maories as ragged as Lazarus, whom no one would accuse of lifting linen from every hedge, the town has had a most animated appearance for the last five days. Flag-poles and transparencies meet the eye everywhere, and one can but marvel at the foliage of bunting which may spring into bloom at a moment's notice. On the first T on the south side of the Queen's Wharf, a landing-stairs has been fixed for the landing of his Royal Highness. Several tall poles surmount the landing-place, and from thence the way is lined with poles a few paces distant to the end of the wharf, where are placed two tiers of seats for the fair denizens of Wellington, who may obtain a seat and a peep at his Royal Highness for the small modicum of half-a-crown; nor is this the only mark of consideration for the ladies; for a large staging has been erected with a similar view in front of the Supreme Court. The Beach and Grey streets may be literally said to be under bare poles, for almost every business place of any importance has poles raised on its roof. Frames for transparencies are also a prominent feature, many of them already displayed to view. Altogether the arrangements are very good; and, by the help of flags, foliage, and lights, we expect both the day and the night of his Royal Highness's arrival will present a right joyous appearance." The *Otago Daily Times* learns that the probable time which will be spent in Wellington by the Duke of Edinburgh will be three days, in Nelson two days, in Canterbury four days, and in Otago four days. This would seem to indicate that the idea of the Prince visiting the Lake district has been abandoned.

CONCERT AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The concert which was given at the School of Arts, last evening, by Mr. J. C. Fisher's choir, was one of the most pleasurable musical entertainments which have taken place in this city for some time past. It was gratifying to see a large audience present, which included his Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Belmore. The choir consisted of sixty voices, which have been trained to great perfection by Mr. Fisher, and both he and his pupils (if they may be so called) deserve very great praise for what they have done. Mr. Fisher, as a teacher of music, has achieved a reputation of which he may justly feel proud, and for his efforts to introduce a higher class of music at our concerts than has hitherto been the rule, he is deserving of great praise. The concert opened with the National Anthem by the choir, which was sung with great effect, as was also the madrigal which followed, "Flora gave me fairest flowers." The pieces on the programme which appeared to be most acceptable to the audience were the old familiar songs—"The Last Rose of Summer," and "Home, Sweet Home," and a military piece, "The Retreat," and "Oh the happy time departed," which were all sung as part songs. The first and last of these pieces were arranged by Mr. Fisher himself. The perfect blending of the voices, the pure intonation, and the changing from *piano* to *forte*, had a charming effect. A quartette, "Sweetly come those strains," with a vocal accompaniment, was very beautifully and delicately rendered, and an encore was demanded. It was the greatest novelty on the programme. Whilst the quartette itself was being sung, the choir sang, or rather it should be said hummed, the "Old Hundredth" in such a softened and subdued tone, that the strains appeared to come from some distant church choir. The choir also sang, with great precision and good effect, the glee "Sleep, gentle lady," "When winds breathe soft," and "March of the men of Harlech." Mrs. Cordner sang with much taste and sweetness, "The Exile," and "Roses bloom in summer only," and was encored; and Miss Wiseman was also honoured with encores after singing the ballads "I arise from dreams of thee," and "Beauty sleep." Ballads were also sung by Mr. G. F. Jackson, and Mr. H. Ackland, who had to respond to an encore. Mr. W. G. Broadhurst performed the duties of accompanyist. The great success which attended this concert augurs well for the success of the remainder of the series of entertainments which are to be given by Mr. Fisher's choir.

NURSERY HANDICAP.—The following weights were issued yesterday:—

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Paradise	8 12	Chesnut filly by Lord of the Hills—Queen of Clubs	7 1
Lamplighter	8 11		
The Pop	8 7		
Charon	8 4	Ladylike	7 1
Barbarian	8 1	Masaniello	7 0
Bay Regent	7 10	Highflyer	6 13
Partisan	7 10	Mameluke	6 13
Mosella	7 8	Brown colt by Misty Morn—Vixen	6 12
Detective	7 4		
Juanita	7 3	Charlton	6 12
Black colt by Lord of the Hills—Mermaid		Bona Vista	6 11
	7 3	Lady Elizabeth	6 10
Idle Boy	7 3	Achievement	6 9
		Blue Bonnet	6 9

JOHN G. COHEN begs to direct attention to his sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11, of superior English furniture, floorcloth, framed engravings, coloured and plain kitchen ranges, sausage machines, cutlery, galvanic battery, American dining chairs, &c.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

THURSDAY.

At the Circuit Court to-day, William Slattery was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to ten years' hard labour; Thomas Simpson, charged with murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; George Danvers and Thomas Simpson, indicted for larceny, were acquitted.

EDEN.

THURSDAY.

The schooner Eva, bound to Melbourne, arrived yesterday, having been driven by contrary winds from Gipps Land Lakes. She is leaky and the cargo is much damaged; the captain has beached her for repairs.

MARYBOROUGH.

THURSDAY.

The escort arrived to-day, with 3651 ounces gold. The reefs are, generally, turning out splendidly. The diggings are extending.

ROCKHAMPTON.

THURSDAY.

A large party started this morning to search for Mr. Halligan. They found his hat, whip, and part of his coat near a big scrub, ten miles from town. The search is still going on.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Messrs. Lorimer, Bligh, Strachan, Hammill, and Lord, the delegates for the Customs Conference, sailed for Sydney in the Wonga Wonga.

The Assembly is discussing whether Messrs. Glass and Quarterman shall not be sent to gaol, and the motion is likely to be carried.

£200 have been subscribed towards the funds for relieving the sufferers by the Hurricane.

It is intended to invite Sir James Fergusson to a public dinner.

Markets unchanged.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.

SAILED.—At 5.30, You Yangs (s.); and at 6 p.m. Hero (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

A memorial, signed by fifteen clergymen and twenty-one laymen of the Church of England, was presented, yesterday, to the Bishop, praying him to put a stop to Ritualistic practices. He declined to interfere unless specific charges were made, and the clergyman named.

Mrs. Wincey, of Gawler, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against Dr. Berncastle for damages arising from his treatment of her.

The corn market is firm at last quotations.

Government land sale, to day, realised £21,906.

Steps are to be taken to cultivate the mulberry for silk, and the sunflower, in connection with the Industrial School for Destitute Children.

THE SESSION OF 1868-9.

THE following is an official statement of the business of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales during the Session of 1868-9:—

1. New Writs issued		9
2. Select Committees:—		
On public matters	15	
On private bills	1	
		16
3. Standing Committees		4
4. Public Bills:—		
Originated in the Assembly—		
Received the Royal Assent	14	
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	22	
	—36	
Brought from the Council—		
Received the Royal Assent	0	
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	0	
	— 0	36
Private Bills:—		
Originated in the Assembly—		
Received the Royal Assent	1	
Dropped or otherwise disposed of	0	
	— 1	
Brought from the Council—		
Received the Royal Assent	1	
	— 1	2
6. Petitions received:—		
Printed	63	
Not printed	9	
		72
7. Divisions:—		
In the House	72	
In Committee of the Whole	162	
		234
8. Sittings:—		
Days of meeting		64
Hours of sitting	443 h. 12 m.	
Hours of sitting after midnight	20 „ 1 „	
Daily average	6 „ 55 m.	
Adjourned for want of a quorum—		
Before commencement of business	2	
After commencement of business	20	
		22
9. Votes and proceedings		64
Entries of votes and proceedings—		
Of business done	769	
Of notices of motion	1130	
Of orders of the day	600	
Of questions	390	
Of contingent notices	17	
		2906
Daily average		45
10. Contingent notices		0
Entries in contingent notice paper		0
11. Orders for papers		36
12. Addresses for papers		15
13. Other addresses		8
14. Papers laid upon the table:—		
By message	10	
By command	136	
By Speaker	1	
By private member	1	
In return to orders	19	
In return to addresses	10	
Reports from select committees	15	
		192
Ordered to be printed	188	
Not ordered to be printed	4	
		192

O. F. KELLY, Clerk of Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 1st April, 1869.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Lambs.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at 12, Fat Sheep and Lambs.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Tallow, Hides, &c.; at a quarter to 11, Leather.
G. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides and Bones; at half-past 2, Tallow, &c.
J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 11, Tallow, Mess Beef.
HARRISON AND JONES.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Tallow, Hides, Hair, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.
S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Bark, &c.; at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 12, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 4, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.
H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, 61, Lower George-street, at 11, Piano, Household Furniture, &c.
HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
J. F. NORTH AND CO.—On the Premises, 170, South Head Road, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
HANDLER AND CO.—On the Premises, Curlcurl, near Manly Beach, at 12, Horse, Cart, Cow, Poultry, Loose Lot, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At Limestreet Wharf, at 11, Tons Apples and Palings.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Hosiery, Woollens, Slops, Hats, &c.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Ranges, Sausage Machines, Floorcloth, Furniture, Cutlery, &c.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Rooms, at 11, Cottage, Stephen-street; Cottage and House, Bourke-street and Charles-street, Woolloomooloo; House, Surry-street, Darlinghurst; Site, Dawes' Point, Hunter's Hill; Allotment of Land, Burwood; Land and Cottage, Madeline-street, Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River; Land, Blue's Point, North Shore; Land, corner of Douglas-street, Town of Armidale.
G. F. LOSKEY.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.
N. W. RAVES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Farmers' Home Yards, at 12, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c.
S. M. LYNN.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Corn, &c.
H. MOSES.—At the Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Railway Meat Sheds, at half-past 11, Pork.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IN modern civilisation one of its most encouraging and most remarkable qualities is, beyond all doubt, that entire absence of anything like a stationary character which appears to be everywhere so strongly impressed upon its varied developments. Not that the tendencies of the human mind do not, of course, necessarily remain to a very great extent coincident; or that schools of thought, widely received canons of public taste, and the mysterious preponderance or inexplicable decay of certain ideas, do not now, as in all former ages, continue to exercise a material influence upon man, and give the widest scope to his intellectual and industrial pursuits. Still there seems to be a many-sidedness in our modern civilisation which has, obviously, never been equalled, far less transcended—not even in those old, pre-historic times, when men walked the earth as giants; masters of arts that have come down to us upon the uncertain breath of tradition—builders of temples, pyramids, causeways, fortifications, and other public works, all erected upon principles which the learned, nowadays, can but barely comprehend. Those ancient nations left their significant landmarks upon the rocks of Time, but, in every instance, the highest point to which the tide then reached has always been only too well defined; and marvellous as was the grandeur and the glory of what was spread before primeval man, we can, even at this distance of time, see without difficulty that there was a limit and a shallowness in all he saw, and a deadness and formality in all he did. In all that the ancients undertook there was a preconceived boundary to the most daring enterprise, a settled type of thought which was never to be disregarded or surpassed. And this is no doubt the fact, even if we should be disposed to concede ten thousand things to ancient civilisation, even in the Greek or Roman day, such as never entered into the most fervid imagination. In architecture (for example), in painting, in statuary, in goldsmith's work, in fictile fabrics, and in all the other arts of peace, much was, doubtless, once achieved that has since been hopelessly forgotten for ages, and is now only being gradually recovered. Wiser and sadder we begin once more to toil up the Hill of Difficulty, chastened by humility, and taught by observation, and a daily increasing knowledge of the past. Our great hope must be that the civilization of these days has in it this chief distinctive feature—that it is of no fixed type, but ever free, expanding, and progressive. It is characterized by vigorous action everywhere, wherever the race of man is physically capable of yet further industrial energy and intellectual development. Men unceasingly go forward, labouring with their hands, and planning with their heads, yet further campaigns in which they may extend their sway over the lower animals, subdue the elements, and gradually mould this world into one vast, industrial hive. It is an age of work, of unremitting toil; but it is (blessed be God) an age of hopeful progress. Modern civilisation is not like its ancient prototype, cruel, selfish, and local; it is not for one proud race, but for all mankind. It circulates everywhere, like the vital current in a healthful body; it pours itself, like rays of light, over the face of the whole earth, and by it the Demon of War may be permanently restrained if the beneficent influence can only be left for awhile unchecked. By quickening industry, by removing every grievance in social and political life, and by the true education of the masses of the people in all lands, we may, perhaps, yet live to see a new era commenced—one of peace, one of plenty, one of progress.

Signs of this regenerating activity and universality—this thoroughness of Modern civilisation—are to be met with on every side, the effect of them being, day by day, to annihilate the opposing barriers of space, to sweep away all that perpetuates division between the Most Advanced Families of Man, and to fuse all nationalities into one great brotherhood, in which there shall be such a perfect identity of interest that war must eventually become an impossibility. The powers of the steam-engine are obviously, as yet, but half developed, and its ulterior consequences are still to come—even if some new and more startling agency be not destined, wholly or in part, to supersede it. Electricity has a wide field untouched before it, though it has already taught nations to speak to each other across the depths of the ocean, and has so softened down many an angry misunderstanding which must else have been wiped out in blood. But the end is not yet. In ten thousand laboratories, the leading chemists of the age are patiently exploring their way amongst the dark arcana of nature; sure to find their profound sagacity and unremitting skill rewarded by the discovery of fresh sources of wealth to industrious man. In machinery—complexity and simplicity seem to be still contending for the mastery: the half-developed issue of the unfinished contest being, nevertheless, a most marvellous and unexampled success. Strange contrivances of wood and metal abound, framed and twisted into weird fantastic shapes, in which fingers of steel deftly perform every conceivable kind of handiwork, with an ease, a precision, a rapidity, and, above all, a quantity, which astonishes even the proud inventor himself. Nor is this activity for good confined to those more useful and solid acquisitions which have so greatly enhanced the material comforts of the moderns; the impetus thereto imparted has reached gloriously upon every branch of art, and is therein gradually acquiring such an excellence as must soon overpass that of all former ages. The Fine Arts—to use Beranger's emphatic and beautiful phrase—have at length awoke, and they smilingly seem resolved appropriately to adorn the glad and peaceful triumph of modern civilisation.

One of the most promising signs of the times is the far-spread popularity of that great idea which originated in the philanthropic mind of the late Prince Consort, and has since exercised so vast and so beneficent an influence upon civilised man. To the extraordinary success of the Great International Exhibition at London, in 1851—to the impetus thereby lent to all British enterprise, and to that thrice-happy emancipation from the thraldom of obstructive notions and effete prejudices—must, doubtless, be attributed the eagerness with which the idea of a similar Exhibition has been of late years so frequently reproduced in other countries, and with correspondent advantages. Men's general views have been expanded by these international gatherings for a generous rivalry in all the arts of peace, and society at large has been elevated, enlightened, and refined by the incessant contact of foreign peoples, and the necessity for a closer communication between nationalities long divorced by fatal hostilities and gross antagonism—such as have retarded progress, and caused such an awful amount of human misery that the very senses ache at the terrible retrospect. The ennobling stimulus which these exhibitions have given, and are yet to give, to industrial pursuits, is something almost impossible to appreciate, nor can the social results of this inevitable quickening of man's energies be very easily foreshadowed or understood. Such periodical gatherings as these exhibitions render any settling down to one dead level in modern civilisation a wholesome impossibility. We must go on; we *must* keep moving. Each country, in its turn, and altogether, is bound to enter for the race—where, if all cannot be victors, none need be without some garland.

In the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition at Prince Alfred's Park, Sydney, we hail the first application to this country of an idea which has elsewhere been so productive of good, and which cannot fail to send a thrill of life through the entire community: reawakening industries that are dormant, reviving those that have drooped for want of due encouragement, and affording proof of things so well done elsewhere that we too should be ready to emulate them. The sight of our horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, dogs, wool, wines, sugar, farm produce, horticulture, manures, implements, articles of colonial manufacture, and (last not least) of our works of Art, cannot, fail severally to produce results that will never be forgotten. When the spirited projectors shall see these tangible results they will be amply repaid for all their labours, and the more so if some are right in their firm conviction that New South Wales, of all the colonies of Australia, has long stood in most grievous need of such an auspicious awakening.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—A correspondent writes:—Our picturesque district has again assumed a green appearance, since the late rains the weather for the most part has been close and sultry, which caused the herbage to make great headway. Ploughing is being pushed forward, and our farmers, not disheartened by so many successive seasons of bad wheat crops, still intend sowing a large quantity of that useful cereal. There is a kind called spring wheat, which, although grown but in small quantities, has up to the present resisted the ravages of rust; this, taken in connection with a system adopted in South Australia, of steeping the seed in strong brine just before sowing, holds out some hope that we may yet be able to conquer this fearful pest. The Eschol Park vineyard, although visited by the oidium, has produced a first-class quality of wine, and above an average quantity. This is at least something to cheer us, who, until these last few years, could boast of one of the most fertile districts in the colony. Our youth are being well cared for under the admirable workings of our present school bill, which at least provides competent teachers, and in this respect, as well as in zeal, Campbelltown may vie with any other place—the improvement in knowledge of many lads is evident to the most careless observer.

METROPOLITAN AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

THE Cup Day, the most popular of the meeting, as it is generally the most attractive in its proceedings, was yesterday eminently characterised for its success in both respects this year. The public attendance was large, both outside and inside the enclosure, and the enthusiasm aroused by the Flying Handicap and the Maiden Plate was hearty and loudly expressed, while that which attended the great race for the Cup was unbounded in its excitement. His Excellency the Earl of Belmore was present, accompanied by Miss Gladstone and Captain Beresford. He alighted in the saddling paddock before the first race, and left after that for the Cup.

The contests were of such a quality as fully to justify the greater interest with which they had been anticipated for the last few weeks. The Flying Handicap, with a large number of starters, comprising many good horses, but none particularly prominent for surpassing speed, and with a distance that made the start a matter of great consideration, afforded an admirable chance for transactions suitable to the fancy of the multitude. The prize was appropriated by H. Fisher's Blondin, beating Deception, after having run a dead heat with her in the race. Fourteen started, Warrior being a strong favourite at 3 to 1. Mr. Fisher declared to win with Charon if he could. Warrior made a show early in the race, but before it was half over his colours mingled among the mass that followed Deception, Tippler, and Blondin, and he never appeared near the front again. The time was about an average, being within a fraction the same as that of the Flying Handicap won by the late Silvertail in 1868. The first three horses had scarcely been mentioned in the betting, Blondin excepted, and 10 to 1 was offered against him. There were four starters for the Maiden Plate, the Fisherman filly Gasworks being so hot a favourite that the odds were 2 to 1 on her, whilst the same odds were offered against The Earl. Again the judgment of the odds-givers was at fault, for The Earl beat her easily in a not very fast race. The A. J. C.'s Sires' Produce Stakes was won, with several lengths to spare, by Mr. R. Dines's Paradise (a bay filly by Lord of the Hills from Mainstay). A finer race than that for the Cup was perhaps never seen on any course in this colony, and a performance greater than that of the winner can scarcely be expected of any other horse in the next generation. With a high reputation fairly earned by brilliant achievements in many a well-contested race, The Barb, even with the great weight of 10 st. 8 lbs. (we believe never yet carried by a winner of the Cup), remained a favourite with backers, and the demand for odds against him reduced them to very small figures. Notwithstanding all the probabilities against his pulling off the event with such a weight, having Tim Whiffler, Coquette, Fireworks, and other first-rate flyers in the race, the confidence of "the demon's" friends and the misgivings of the bookmakers became very apparent, when Ashworth led him on to the turf in magnificent condition, amid the united plaudits of thousands of spectators, who seemed to feast their eyes upon the dazzling coat and beautiful form of the celebrated sable horse, as one who had been their gallant champion against the great horses of other colonies, and as one whom they were proud of identifying with their own. The race throughout seemed to be at his command. He was well ridden by Ashworth, was always within easy reach of the leading horses, and when the three came for putting on the pace he came up to the front with ease; and though Stumpy and Tim Whiffler pushed him at the Derby Corner on the way home, he left them without any prompting from his rider. He won by a length with Stumpy second and Tim Whiffler third, both having run a game race, throughout which they were skilfully piloted. The horses running under the "yellow and black" have always been popular favourites, and as The Barb returned to the scale the vociferous cheering was renewed. Mr. Tait was warmly congratulated on all sides on his brilliant success. We say on all sides because, although The Barb has on many occasions proved the *bête noir* of a large class of *habitués* of the Turf, they were not so unmindful of the great feat he had now achieved as to ignore its unprecedented merit. The time (3 minutes 40½ seconds) was just half a second more than the Cup time of 1868, when The Barb won with Stumpy second, and Tim Whiffler a third.

The programme was finished with the Waverley Stakes, won easily by Darkie; Rawdon and Sir Hercules running a dead heat for second place after a good spirt within the rails.

The proceedings passed off without any disputes or protests, and the starts were more successfully effected than on the Leger Day, although Mr. Burt again experienced a good deal of trouble in getting the horses to range up fairly. His Excellency again joined the Jockey Club at an excellent luncheon provided by Mr. O'Brien, of Tattersall's, who also catered for the public in a manner suited to the appetite-sharpening weather.

Appended is the detailed account of the races.

First Race.—The Flying Handicap of 5 sovereigns each, half-forfeit, with 50 sovereigns added, for all horses: a winner of any handicap after the declaration of weights to carry 10 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

Mr. M. Gibbons's br m Deception, 5 years, 7 st 5 lbs, declared 6 lbs. over (Thompson) ... 1
H. Fisher's bl h Blondin, 5 years, 7 st 10 lbs (S. Davis) ... 1
W. H. Kent's b g Tippler, 6 years, 7 st 12 lbs (Martlacer) ... 3
L. Uhde's b g Warrior, 5 years, 8 st 12 lbs
J. Tait's ch g Falcon, aged, 8 st 12 lbs
A. Town's br c Orlando, 4 years, 8 st 5 lbs
T. Ivory's br g Sir Hercules, 4 years, 7 st 7 lbs
T. Leggatt's b g Jibboom, 5 years, 7 st
C. Baldwin's br g Darkie, 3 years, 7 st (2½ lbs over)
A. Bowman's gr m Maritana, 6 years, 6 st 11 lbs
C. Baldwin's ch f Regalia, 3 years, 6 st 11 lbs
G. Shoesmith's ch m Maid of Morpeth, 4 years, 6 st 5 lbs
H. A. Thompson's b m Mistake, aged, 6 st 5 lbs (3 lbs over)
B. Richard's ch f Fleetwing, 3 years, 6 st 4 lbs
H. Fisher's b c Charon, 2 years, 6 st.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Warrior; 4 to 1 against Regalia; 5 to 1 against Falcon; 5 to 1 against Darkie; 6 to 10 to 1 against any other.

Without any great delay the horses were sent on their journey—Warrior, with Blondin, Deception and Sir Hercules getting first in front; but as they neared the Champion corner, Warrior fell back into the third place and Tippler advanced to the first, Maritana at the same time coming up with Deception and Blondin. These leaders were filing off, though within easy reach of each other, until they approached the Derby turn. Here Warrior was again in the third place, with Tippler first, and Blondin and Deception gaining fast. These four on entering the straight close together, Deception slightly ahead, the main body several lengths in the rear, made hot work, and half-way up the rails Blondin led the running, but after a severe struggle was reached by Deception, who tied with him for first place. Tippler was a good third, and the remainder came up in a cluster close at the heels of the winners. Time, 1 minute 20 3-10ths seconds.

After the last event on the card, Blondin and Deception ran off this dead heat. They got a good start, and ran an exciting neck and neck race at great speed for two-thirds of the distance, and entered the rails together. As they came up the straight both horses were smartly punished, and Blondin, making a dash at the finish, got home a length ahead of his rival. Time, 1 minute 20 seconds.

Second Race.—The Metropolitan (Autumn) Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns, for all maiden horses (including winners of two-years stakes, under a penalty for winning once, 3 lbs.; twice or more, 5 lbs.) at the time of entrance. Penalties for winning after entrance, once 5 lbs., twice or more 7 lbs. Second horse 10 sovereigns from the club. 1¾ mile.

Mr. J. Tait's ch c The Earl, 3 years, 7 st 11 lbs (Holmes) ... 1
J. Wilson's br f Gasworks, 3 years, 7 st 9 lbs (Carter) ... 2
W. Hall's b h Claude du Val, aged, 9 st 6 lbs (Kelly) ... 3
F. R. L. Rossi's Orville, aged, 9 st 6 lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Gasworks, 2 to 1 against The Earl, and 10 to 1 against any other.

After a start by which all went away on fair terms, Claude du Val and The Earl passed to the front, and ran close together as far as the Derby turn, the others lying about two lengths in their rear. Opposite the grand stand The Earl went up to the first place very decidedly, but the other three still kept close on his flank, and almost neck to neck with each other. In this order they proceeded along the back of the course, where the Earl gained a length on the others, who still ran in a line. At the Champion corner Gasworks put on a spurt and closed upon the Earl, who, however, went away a full length again, and as they came up the straight Carter was flogging. The Earl then had the race safely in hand, and, unpunished, won by a length, Gasworks second, the others four or five lengths behind. Time, 3 minutes 23 seconds.

Third Race.—The A.J.C. (Sires) Produce Stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, h ft; 2½ sovereigns only for those which declared on the 7th May, 1868, with 220 sovereigns subscribed by the owners of the sires, and 100 sovereigns from the A. J. C. for 2 years, 8 st 4 lbs. (no allowance to fillies or geldings.) 1 mile. The second horse 10, and third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize to be deducted therefrom. Entries closed with 38 subscribers.

Mr. R. Dines's b f Paradise, Lord of the Hills—Mainstay (Ramsay) ... 1
J. Lee's b c Surbiton Kingston—Marchioness (Thompson) 2
R. Dines's b c Croydon, Lord of the Hills—Requiem
A. Bowman's ch c Mameluke
R. Dines's b c Little Dick, Lord of the Hills—Little Queen
B. Richards's b c Bay Regent, Rioter—Queen of Trumps.

Little or no betting. 6 to 4 offered on the field, Bay Regent being the most liked.

Paradise went away with a lead and was never caught; Surbiton followed him as second for the first half of the distance, with Bay Regent third, and the others tailing off in extended file. The Mainstay filly won easily by six lengths, the same distance dividing Surbiton the second from Croydon, and Bay Regent who tied for third place. Time, 1 minute 50 seconds.

Fourth Race.—The Sydney Cup (a gold cup, value 150 sovereigns), and 250 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstake of 20 sovereigns each; 8 forfeit, if declared by 1st March; entrance fee only 1f by 31st December; for all horses, two miles; second horse 50 sovereigns from the prize. Weights on the 21st December. A winner of any handicap thereafter, 3 lbs.; of two or more, 5 lbs. extra. Entries closed with 41 subscribers.

Mr. J. Tait's bl h The Barb, 5 years, 10 st 8 lbs (Ashworth) ... 1
E. De Mestre's b g Stumpy, aged, 7 st 9 lbs (5 lbs over) (Bowman) ... 2
E. De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, 6 years, 10 st 2 lbs (Donnelly) ... 3
J. Tait's ch c Glencoe, 4 years, 9 st 10 lbs
G. Mylne's b g Fireworks, 4 years, 9 st 8 lbs
A. Bowman's b h Bulginbar 6 years, 9 st
T. King's b h North Australian, 5 years, 8 st 8 lbs
M. Gibbons's b h Hambleton Hill, 5 years, 8 st 2 lbs
W. Winch's ch g Karoola, 5 years, 7 st 9 lbs (including 5 lbs penalty)
Chasse na br h Sir John, 5 years, 7 st 2 lbs
A. Thompson's b h The Duke, 5 years, 7 lb
W. Winch's br h Circassian, by Chevalier—Chalice, 5 years, 6 st 12 lbs
F. Lee's b f Coquette, 3 years, 6 st 11 lbs
E. Lee's ch f Avalanche, 3 years, 6 st 8 lbs
T. Ivory's gr g Grey Momus (late Dagon), 5 years, 6 st 8 lbs
S. Bradbury's br f A1, by Yattendon—Nutcut, 3 years, 5 st.

Betting: 3 to 1 against The Barb; 6 to 1 against Tim Whiffler; 6 to 1 against Karoola; 8 to 1 against Sir John; 8 to 1 against Coquette; 15 to 1 against Grey Momus; 15 to 1 against Stumpy; 20 to 1 against Fireworks.

After some little difficulty, Mr. Burt got all the horses well together, and a start was made, with Avalanche for leader, followed by Fireworks, the rest coming along in two close divisions, in the first of which were The Barb, Tim Whiffler, Stumpy, A1, and Circassian. Of the rear division Glencoe was leader, and Bulginbar brought up the tail end, from which he was distant a dozen lengths as they passed the grand-stand. As they turned Denisoncorner, Avalanche was still leading, with Tim Whiffler second, Glencoe third, and The Barb gaining a little on the front horses. Fireworks, shortly before this, pulled off and went out of the race. Avalanche as they passed along the back of the course gave way successively to Stumpy, The Barb, Tim Whiffler, and Sir John, and as these put on the pace going down the slope towards the Derby Corner, the rest tailed off very fast, so that when the turn was made into the straight these four evidently had the race to themselves. The running in the rails was extremely exciting, the four horses being almost abreast, and dashing along at a tremendous pace, The Barb on the inside apparently having the most even stride. As they came more distinctly in view and their relative positions were plainly discernible, "the demon" could be seen to be gradually pushing his nose in front and increasing his advantage at every half-dozen strides, while Stumpy and Tim were being urged with the lash, Sir John being still close up on their outside. At about fifty paces from the post, The Barb, without any apparent difficulty, increased his advantage to a length, by which he beat Stumpy, the second horse; Tim Whiffler, the third, being half a length behind Stumpy, and Sir John a good fourth.

Fifth Race.—The Waverley Stakes of 6 sovereigns each, with 60 sovereigns added, for horses that have not won a prize exceeding 30 sovereigns in value up to the time of entrance; winners thereafter of such a prize to carry 5 lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. Second horse 12 sovereigns out of the prize.

Mr. C. Baldwin's br g Darkie, 3 years, 7 st 10 lbs—5 lbs over (Holmes) ... 1
T. Ivory's br g Sir Hercules, 4 years, 8 st 9 lbs—5 lbs over (Bennett) ... 2
Chasse na ch c Rawdon, 3 years, 7 st 13 lbs (Thompson) 2
A. Town's br h Sir William, 3 years, 7 st 13 lbs—5 lbs over

Little betting: 6 to 4 on the field.

On the fall of the flag Sir Hercules led the way, followed by Sir William, who soon went to the front, with Darkie for second. The others were left some five or six lengths in the rear, until the horses reached the middle of the back running, when Rawdon overhauled Sir William and came up with Sir Hercules, who was close on the flank of Darkie. These three turned the Derby Corner almost girth to girth, but shortly after Darkie was let out, and for the rest of the way was never caught, coming in a winner by three lengths. Rawdon came up at a dashing pace and a fine struggle took place between him and Sir Hercules for second place. They ran a dead heat for it. Time, 2 minutes 21 seconds.

An excellent day's sport was concluded by the run-off between Deception and Blondin, who ran a dead heat for the first place in the Flying Handicap, the particulars of which are given in connection with that race.

The events on the card for to-day (Friday) are—the All-aged Stakes, for which some great horses are entered, and about eight will start; the Prince of Wales Stakes, bringing out about the same number of the best second-class nags; the Nursery Handicap, for which there will be a good field of two-year-olds; the City Handicap, in which about ten first-class horses will appear; and the Corinthian Cup, for welter weights.

TATTERSALL'S.—A large meeting was held last evening, at the rooms. In Calcutta sweeps on the City Handicap, for a value of £27, Warwick brought £7 15s.; Warrior, £4 15s.; North Australian, £4; Carnation and Blondin, £2 15s. each; Regalia, £2 10s. In a sweep of £14, on the Prince of Wales Stakes, the favourites—Falcon, Grey Momus, and Albany—brought £2 10s. each.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The news received by the last mail conveying information of the fall in the prices of wool and copper, affecting as it does the prosperity of the large class of the community dependent upon the profitable production of these articles, should induce us to consider whether other branches of industry might not be opened out which would afford remunerative employment to both the capital and labour which are unfortunately at the present time vainly seeking safe investment and profitable occupation. There can be no denying the fact that many colonial enterprises have hitherto been unsuccessful, but this in a great measure has arisen from the want of practical knowledge on the part of the promoters, who have consequently been unable to conduct their operations to a satisfactory result. Mining industry, above all others, requires an amount of experience in management and careful supervision to ensure economy of working, such as cannot be expected to be exercised or possessed by Boards of directors constituted as most of our colonial companies are. In your issue of Saturday last you alluded to the possibility of the production of our own mines superseding in importance the present export of wool. The sooner we bring ourselves to recognise this the better, for in the face of the largely increasing production of wool on various parts of the American continent, possessing the advantages of better soil and climate, cheaper labour, and a closer proximity by some thousands of miles to the great markets of the world, it is folly to shut our eyes to the *probability* at all events that in wool-growing we shall find a successful rival in South America. Iron, copper, coal, tin, and lead are not affected by grass seed or the Bathurst burr Scab, foot rot, and pleuro-pneumonia have no terrors for the mining captain, whose labours we hope to see superseding in national importance those of the sheep overseer. New South Wales possesses in her minerals a vast inheritance of wealth, and to this we must look to enable us to maintain our position as a prosperous country. Let us devote our energies to the production and export of raw material, and not seek to reproduce in Australia the miseries of a life in an English factory.

There are also other articles of large consumption which might very profitably be produced here, but are now imported from England and elsewhere. Linseed oil, for instance. Almost every house in the city is painted outside, and every drop of the oil used in the painting comes from England, to which place the seed from which it is extracted is sent from Calcutta and other places. Now what is to prevent us growing linseed here, and making the oil, thereby saving two freights and the intermediate profits. The process of extracting the oil is very simple, and no doubt there are hundreds of men in the colony who thoroughly understand it. Olive oil, again, is largely used by our colonial tweed manufacturers; also for lubricating machinery. This could also be made in the colony, and the consumer would have the advantage of getting it pure,—to export it in that state being a mistake which the English makers seldom commit, as the pure oil itself is expensive, and easily susceptible of adulteration with rape and other oils. One word more about the iron trade. I see the railway is to be opened to Goulburn next month. There are about 130 miles of rails and chairs on that line only, to say nothing of the Western Road. If the colony had only spent one tithe of the amount paid for *freight* of these rails and chairs from England in a subsidy to the iron mines, the Government would have had the advantage of raising a large amount of revenue from dutiable articles consumed by the operatives engaged in the manufacture of these materials, and, at the same time, have judiciously fostered an interest which, from its very magnitude, assumes a national importance, and which the writer hopes soon to see receiving the attention which it merits.

JAMES MITCHELL.

The Glebe, April 27th.

THE MISSING CHILDREN.—On Friday afternoon (says the *Braidwood Dispatch*) last two little girls, of about eight and ten years of age, got up behind the Araluen coach on its going out of town, for a cheap ride, as many of the youngsters are in the habit of doing, from which they are very often dislodged by the cry of some envious companions of "whip behind" to the driver. The driver did not observe that they had kept on the coach until he had got a considerable distance on the road to Bell's Creek, and supposing that they had some place to go to he let them remain. On pulling up at Bell's Creek, however, he found they had skedaddled, and nothing has been heard of the children since, although the police and other parties have made inquiries for them. The parents of the children live in Braidwood. Information was brought into town that the two children had been found at Reidsdale, in their wanderings to which place they must have remained out in the bush for one night, if not more.

THE NEW CHIGNON.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says:—"For the information of such of your lady readers as may not yet be in possession of the fact, I may mention that there is to be an immediate change in the style of chignons. They are to be worn still higher, and more on the top of the head. A length of 27 inches of false plaited hair will be required for an orthodox one. This hair is to be coiled up in cable fashion, the natural hair being brought into requisition to swell the proportions of the false material. In all the ladies' hairdressing-houses the assistants are now getting up plaits, and practising on wax 'dummies' the art of arranging them. I heard a leading milliner say that with the new chignon nothing nearer to a bonnet than a band of ribbon could possibly be worn, and that even the ribbon must not be a wide one."

TYPHUS VICTIMS.—Typhus fever seems to be relentlessly claiming for its victims at the present time many members of our profession. Several cases in point have been recorded in our columns during recent weeks, and now a sad tale is told in Ratcliff of two gentlemen, Drs. Orton and Arnold, who have succumbed to the fatal disease, caught during their attendance upon the sick. Dr. Arnold, in trying to administer a certain medicine to a poor foreigner stricken with typhus, seems to have been bespattered with the saliva coughed out by the sick man, and to that he attributed his death. The consciousness of impending sickness appears from the moment of that occurrence to have taken possession of his mind. Another practitioner in the neighbourhood has been seriously ill from typhus.—*Lancet.*

If you were to ride upon a donkey, what fruit would you resemble?—*A pear* (pair).

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	355	6	7
Gin	116	1	0
Whisky	9	14	8
Wine	47	14	0
Tobacco and snuff	150	16	0
——— unmanufactured	206	1	0
Tea	251	0	0
Coffee and chicory	34	4	10
Sugar, unrefined	100	0	0
Dried fruits	337	2	6
Rice	72	9	4
Pilotage	42	19	4
Dues	4	0	0
Ad valorem	419	17	2
Total	2149	6	4

The races to-day occupied more attention than business, consequently sales were of the most meagre description. The produce auctioneers postponed their wool sales until Monday next. The usual hide and tallow sales will commence at half-past 10 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

Melbourne papers are to the 24th instant. The *Argus*, then reporting of the markets, says:—

Rather a quiet day has been passed in the import markets; no business of an important nature has come under our notice. In breadstuffs no sales of any description can be effected. The bakers, anticipating a further reduction in flour, cannot be got to purchase, except for immediate requirements. Holders ask £12 10s. for best brands. Hart's Adelaide has been sold in bond for transhipment, ex Aldinga, at extreme figures. Wheat is maintained at prices ranging from 5s 3d to 5s 6d, and we hear that in some cases the latter figure has been refused for very prime samples. Oats are quitted more freely for trading purposes at 3s 11d to 4s. Sales of maize are reported at 4s 11d. Pig iron has been cleared out of importers' hands on the spot and to arrive, at up to £6, and we understand that there are no sellers now under £6 10s. Sugars continue to be moved off to a fair extent. A line of rations was placed at £29, and fine yellow brewing crystals have realised £41. We note a considerable demand for wooden matches, as well as vestas in tin boxes, the inquiry having arisen in consequence of the scarcity of plaid vestas. Sales of foreign candles, common brands, are mentioned at 10¾d. In liquids, we hear of Prunier's case brandy being wanted, holders ask 24s; we are informed that sales have been made at about this figure. Port wine, of very ordinary quality, has found buyers at £28.

Mr. De Beer's Melbourne freight report of the 23rd instant is to the following effect:—

The absence of animation which prevailed in freight operations at date of my last month's advices still continues, not alone owing to the scarcity of our chief articles of export, viz., wool, but also to that of the available tonnage now in port; together with the limited amount of reasonably profitable employment offering otherwise. The arrivals from Britain and other European ports during the month have been upon a limited scale, but a goodly number of ships are now fully due and daily expected. The departures during the month have been upon the most limited scale, embracing only two ships—viz., the City of Vienna and the Anglesey; and the loading berth is now occupied by the White Rose, Jerusalem, Lincolnshire, and Great Britain (s.); the latter, as usual being destined to Liverpool. This being the favourable season of the year for reaching England, passengers are offering freely, and the demand for accommodation is slack. In rates of freight, there is no change to note, those current being the same almost as last advised, namely—wool, greasy and scoured, overhead, ½d per lb, but with little offering; bark, 35s to 40s; tallow (which is scarce), 40s; leather, 60s. No breadstuffs have been shipped, but as this comparatively new staple is getting lower in price, tonnage for its conveyance to Britain from this port as well as from Adelaide is likely to be required shortly. As cultivation of all cereals, especially that of wheat, is rapidly being extended, there can be no doubt but that in a few years hence it will form one of our largest articles for exportation, and give employment to a large amount of tonnage. Two ships have left for India, namely, the Allahabad and Vimiera, the former for Calcutta and the other for Madras, both with a full load of horses for these markets, at the rates quoted in last month's circular. In this branch of traffic, business seems suspended in the meantime, no inquiries for tonnage being perceptible; but as the season advances there is every probability of stock being shipped on a large scale. The British schooner Caroline, recently arrived from Colombo, with coffee and other Ceylon produce, is about leaving for that port with a cargo of bonedust. For Hong Kong the regular trader Joshua Bates is on the eve of departure with Chinese passengers, at the rate of £4 15s each, the ship finding fuel and water. In coal freights, Newcastle to ports in China, no change is observable, the current rates obtainable being 20s for Hongkong and 32s for Shanghai; and for the first-named port, and at the rate quoted, the ships Marquis of Argyle, Chattanooga, and brig Thorkild have been taken up. The Helen has been chartered for the round hence to a port in China and back, the terms of which, however, have not transpired. For Bombay the Roslin Castle has secured 33s for coals, which exhausts the demand for that quarter in the meantime. A fair demand is apparent for tonnage for coals to San Francisco, for which employment the Nehemiah Gibson and Strathspey have been fixed at 32s 6d, at which figure several vessels could be placed. To load lumber at Vancouver's Island tonnage is in request, but as the rate offered is not deemed sufficient, no business has been effected. The intercolonial trade, so far as sailing vessels are concerned, continues in the same state of depression as so frequently referred to of late, the large and fine fleet of steamers engaged in it being apparently sufficient for its requirements. For the Fiji Islands, the barque Springbok has been taken up to load general cargo besides a number of passengers who proceed thence to settle on the lands lately acquired by the Polynesia Company. The French barque Marguerite, having had her repairs executed, has proceeded on her voyage to Saigon, and the North-German schooner Chusan will shortly leave for Mauritius, she being now nearly ready for sea.

Our Hobart Town files are to the 22nd instant. The *Mercury's* market report is as follows:—

Business has been dull during the day consequent upon the last news received from the other colonies, and prices of breadstuffs have declined. Flour, at the mills, is not now quoted higher than from £12 to £13, and it is understood that trade parcels have been quoted at £12 10s. Wheat is coming forward both by craft and waggon, but very little is offering. The price quoted is from 4s 9d to 5s per bushel, although we heard to-day of 4s 6d having been refused for a considerable parcel. Sharps are quoted at £8 per ton, and bran at 1s 2d per bushel. Feeding grains are dull of sale, and prices remain as quoted by us yesterday. We have been requested to quote hops as the season is now advancing, but as we have heard of no transactions worth recording, it is difficult to give any idea of the market. The crop has not been equal to previous seasons, although considering the greater breadth of land planted, the quantity will equal that gathered last year. The bulk of the crop has been forwarded to Victoria, having been sold in advance to Melbourne buyers. The price quoted for the small quantity remaining is 1s to 1s 3d per lb.

The Prince Alfred brings Auckland papers to the 15th instant. The latest commercial intelligence is from the *Herald's* mail summary, which states:—

Stocks of most articles of daily consumption have been lessened during the month, although continuing ample for ordinary trade requirements. The only auction sale of importance since our last was held by Mr. Jones, on the 31st ultimo, the bidding was moderately brisk, and for some articles slightly advanced prices were obtained. A very large quantity of goods was quitted, consisting of groceries, and wines and spirits. Stocks of wheat and oats have been augmented by the arrival during the week of the Cleopatra, Herald, and Twilight, from Canterbury. The failure is announced of Messrs. S. M. Green and John Black, saddler and outfitters. Business continues very quiet, and transactions are almost entirely of a retail character; engagements as a rule, however, continue to be punctually met. Bottled beer of approved brands are in demand at 11s to 12s 6d per dozen. Stocks are moderate. The coal market continues well supplied with Newcastle and *Bay of Islands* coal. Prices vary from 26s to 35s per ton according to quantity purchased. Price's No. 1 candles sold at auction on the 31st ultimo at 12¾d, and Nevada candles 12d to 12¾d. Flour continues without alteration, millers' quotations being as follow:—Superfine flour £14, fine ditto £13, seconds £10, sharps £7, bran 1s 3d per bushel. Well-dressed flax is saleable at £20 to £25 per ton, delivered in Auckland. Salmon in kegs is quoted at 3d to 3½d; ditto, 1 lb. tins, 13s to 14s; oysters, 7s; lobsters, 7s 6d; ling fish, in case, 2d to 2½d. Oats are in fair demand, and the market, though supplied, is not overstocked; quotations vary from 3s 6d to 4s. Very little gum has arrived during the week; good northern well-scraped gum realised 32s; ditto, middling-scraped, 28s; ditto, ordinary, 23s to 26s. Maize: Good Sydney or New Zealand maize is in demand at 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oilmen's stores are in demand, and stocks are not excessive. Prices range as follows:—Pickles, 10s to 12s; half sardines, 9s 6d; quarter ditto, 6s; sauces (Morton's), 8s; salad oil, half-pints, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; ditto, pints, 13s 6d to 14s; washing soda, 10s 6d to 11s. Good clean Java rice is worth £19 to £20 per ton duty paid. Liverpool salt is saleable at £3 to £3 10s for fine, and £4 to £4 10s for coarse. Spirits: At auction, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. S. Jones obtained the following prices:—Moet and Chandon's champagne—pints 26s, quarts 40s 6d; sparkling moselle and hocks, 20s; Hewitt's very fine pale brandy, 28s; Martell's pale brandy (quarter-casks), 7s 11d; U.V.P. brandy (quarter-casks), 7s 2d; Lemon Hart's 30 o.p. rum (quarter-casks), 4s 3d; Burnett's old tom, 14s 6d, in bond. Sugar—The sale of the cargo ex Bengal, has supplied the market, and there is no feature of note to record. Teas—In bond and to arrive is far beyond the requirements of the market. Good ordinary congou is saleable in small parcels, at 1s 8d to 1s 10d; inferior ditto, almost unsaleable; orange Pekoe, 2s to 2s 6d; gunpowder, 2s to 2s 4d. Small stocks of good cavendish, 10's and 12's are saleable at 1½d to 13d; negrohead golden bar, and other varieties are seldom required for in this market.

IRISH WIT.—Before a contemplated attack in the Peninsula, when a regiment was floundering through the mud in a very wild part of the country, a company became scattered, and the officer called out to the men to form two deep. "Why," shouted out an Irish soldier, up to his knees in soft clay. "I'm too deep already."

The other day, while the curé of the Madeline Church was discussing business in the vestry with a friend, a small insignificant-looking person entered and desired to speak with him. The curé, with his well-known air of a *tambour majeur*, curtly told him to sit down and wait. The small man, however, remained standing. This displeased the curé, who exclaimed, "Monsieur, I desire you to seat yourself." Instead of complying the gentleman paced rapidly up and down the room, until the curé, fairly irritated, insisted in so peremptory a manner as to compel obedience. In about a quarter of an hour, business being finished, he turned to the stranger, "Monsieur, what is it you desire?" The latter replied, in a thin shrill voice, "M. le Curé, I wish to inquire at what hour to-morrow you will be able to baptise an infant, for whom I am to be sponsor?" An hour was named, and he was told to write his name, and that of the godmother, at full length in the register-book, which was presented to him for that purpose. To the surprise of the curé he wrote down, "François d'Assise, Roi d'Espange, and Isabella, Reine d'Espange." To complete the scene, there entered immediately afterwards the ex-Queen herself, attended by another personage, whose face is now sufficiently known to the Parisians. They had waited until they were tired for the re-appearance of the ex-King, and had at last come in search of him.

CHIRPING CRICKETS.

(From the Cornhill, for February.)

I WENT the other night to see a play called "Dot," in which a beneficent cricket chirping on the hearth brings a kindly warmth to the very hearts of the people assembled round it. The poor, ill-used husband, sitting all night, staring at the empty grate, softens and kindles under the influence of this beneficent cricket. The sceptical young sailor tears off his disguise; the narrow-minded taskmaster, after a short experience of the chirpings of this friendly insect, becomes generous, charitable, and begins to pay the most marked attentions to the poor toymaker's daughter. Then, lo, and behold! the fireplace opens, and a glowing apparition comes down the chimney, and the beaming spirit of the hearth is revealed to the spectators, who laugh kindly and clap applause.

As we all know, it is not only at the play the spirits of the hearth appear. In the darkness of these long winter evenings their lights gleam, and their voices echo cheerfully through the old houses. Newport Refuge (my text for to-day) is alight; other hearths are kindling. There is an old house near the river with red wings, and a stately roof, and diamond panes, where I saw a real spirit on the hearth the other night; only it was more beautiful and shining even than the crowned lady at the play—a tall spirit in robes of green, lighted by stars, twinkling crimson and golden; a spirit Briareus-like, with outstretched arms, and beautiful gifts hanging from them, and glittering flags and wreaths. All round about it stood a crowd of wistful little babies, with big round eyes, in which this wonderful shining was reflected. Only one night in all the year does this lovely, wonderful spirit appear to the little patients at Gough House Hospital—poor, tiny, aching creatures, with wounds, and pains, and plagues innumerable. Their little, pale faces may be seen peeping out of the narrow windows of the old house—at the people passing by, at the men at work in the wood-yard, at the boats sailing along the river hard by. Other little children, who are welcome, nod to them, and play upon the old steps leading up the ancient doorway, over which "Victoria Hospital for Children" is written up in big letters, for those who run to read.

In this community, which the lady in charge kindly gave me leave to explore for myself, there are about thirty little children. The first room into which I wandered belonged to eight babies, who are put to bed about 6 o'clock, in cradles all round the room. In each cradle lies a silent, abstracted, blinking heap; one nurse and a little helpful patient are tucking them all busily away. There was not a dissentient voice among them. Home babies shout, kick, shake the house with their indignant voices. But these infants were all good, all going to sleep, clutching their prizes and tiny dolls and clenched fists behind their little chintz curtains.

* * * *

In the older wards the children were gathered round the tall fender in the firelight, chattering to one another, the little blind boy lying flat on the floor, the little white wan girl in her nightcap sitting in a tiny wicker-chair, so still, so touchingly tranquil, that it gave one a pang to see. A sweet-faced rosy little maiden, with great brown eyes, is lying paralysed on her back in her crib.

"I don't want to go home," said one little fellow who had come from his back-kitchen home to be cured and dipped in these healing waters. "I likes being here best."

"I'm going home," said the little blind boy, kicking on the floor. "I'm going home to-morrow,—I am."

"He is always saying that," laughed the other children.

"I have been here—oh, a very long time," said a tall boy called Georgy; "oh, a long time; but I don't remember. I have been here six weeks, I think."

"He has been here the longest," said the little children, wagging their heads; "longer nor any one."

"Do you like this better than school, David?" I asked one of them.

David nods and nods. "Ye-es, ma'am," says he. All the little children laugh.

"He don't want to go home," says a little girl sitting up in her crib.

They are very happy, poor little souls; and it is not while they are in the hospital that one is sorry for them. The lady who has charge of them all says the hardest part is sending them away; but others are waiting and they must go in turn. She amused me by describing their bewilderment sometimes when they come, at the sight of the baths and the water provided. They have never even heard of such things at home, and cannot make them out. Their complaints are, many of them, caused by sheer neglect and want of cleanliness; and yet, how can it be helped? A man came to the hospital the other day; he had eight children, no work, a wife sick in a hospital, and one child very ill at home. David is one of seven in a dark kitchen, where he lives with a mangle, a sick father, a thriftless mother. What chance have the poor little children? The mangle cannot do everything. It is only a mangle, and it could not feed and clothe nine people, though it went on of its own accord turning from one year's end to another.

"It is not only that the children are generally cured when they come here," said Miss S——, "but they learn things which they never forget. They are taught little prayers; they get notions of order and cleanliness. One little girl said she should go home and teach the others all she had learnt. She came from a miserable place, poor little thing. One would be glad to think that any good influences might follow the children after they have left us."

For the first time they hear of something besides the squalid commonplaces of their daily lives. This hospital is doing true and good work in its district: one can only hope that others in their places may rise up, and that there may be more and more kind teaching and comfort in store for all poor little children, and more and more kind hands to succour them, and friendly roofs to shelter them from the blast.

The ladies who superintend the children's hospital are trying an experiment just now. They want to establish a fever cottage somewhere in the country, to which they may send the poor little patients who cannot of necessity be let into their wards.

Every one knows the Great Parent Hospital, in Ormond-street. Yesterday I heard some one speaking of a little off-shoot in Queen's-square, founded by two ladies who take in children afflicted with hip disease, an illness so tedious and so long that the other hospitals are obliged to refuse them admittance. In town and country villages, and seaside places, people are at work, and sisters of charity of one sort or another (for it is not the quilled cap which makes the difference) are nursing and tending their little patients, stirred by the same gentle natural impulse, which makes real mothers love their little ones with an anxious pain and love and fear, in which some women find the greatest happiness which this world can bestow. At Brighton there is more than one little home for sick children. One specially in Montpellier Road, for little convalescents, where the care is so wise and tender, that people who, like myself, go to see, come away with a real friendship and love for the little place.

If some mighty spirit were to give us the gift of seeing into the lives of the people who are passing like ourselves through the slush and mud and dim vapours of a London winter, we might well be scared, we middle respectable classes, hurrying along from one comfortable firelit world to another—worlds closed in by curtains and shutters, warmed by fires and carpets, steaming with the flavour of good things. We go out into the streets, and hurry back again to our snug paradises, where white-robed houris are singing and playing upon grand pianos with golden strings, where ministering butlers and waiters and parlourmaids are pouring claret into thin glasses that sparkle, where tables are spread à la Russe with fruit and with flowers, and the faithful are feasting in companies of six, eight, and ten at this season of the year. As they feast they are reclining upon seats of mahogany and rosewood, and discoursing of past and future deeds. Shining is the broadcloth, spotless the white linen; veils and crowns are set on the heads of the matrons, and wreaths lie on the maidens' heavy tresses that are plaited and stained to gold; and soft words are uttered; and smoking viands pass round between the pauses of the conversation. But, speaking seriously, it seems almost impossible to some of us, living in a certain fashion, to realise the state of mind in which certain other people alongside are existing,—people whose chief possessions are a few rags perhaps, a body to hunger and weary with, aching feet to tramp along the pavement, the fierce winds blowing at the corners, the gusts of rain, and the piled-up mud in the streets. The wet railings to lean against are theirs too, a kerbstone perhaps to rest upon, and the bitter fruits of the knowledge of hunger, of patience, of utter weariness, of the length of the night.

"I daresay you don't know what it is to walk about all night long," a woman said to me one day not long ago; and her eyes filled up with tears as she spoke quietly in a sort of whisper. "I walked about three nights this week," she said, "till a person I met took pity on me, and let me into her room. She was only a poor woman; not a lady," the woman said. "She told me to come here." "Here," was the women's ward in the Newport Market Refuge, a long room, with slender iron pillars, and a double row of narrow beds on either side of the middle passage. The beds were wooden frames stretched with sacking, and fastened to the wall. By each bed a woman was standing, waiting while some one at the far end of the room was busily preparing bowls of hot coffee and dividing hunches of white bread. One or two of the women looked scared and sad, but not all. Till this person spoke to me, I should never have guessed how the week had passed for her nor what straits she was in. I had even wondered to see her there, for her appearance was decent and respectable, and her face looked quiet and cheerful; only, when she answered me, her eyes filled with tears, and her voice failed. This was the only woman to whom I spoke; but I suppose there were some thirty of them in the long room, who had just been let in out of the rain.

I had come a long way, and the horse had struggled and stumbled through the black twinkling mud, for it was dark and wet with rain this London winter's evening; dim crowds were flitting and hurrying along shadowy pavements that all the flaming gas-becks in the shop-fronts were not enough to lighten—no sky over head, no tops to the houses, but a dense Christmas vapour dripping upon the heads of the passers-by. We turned from gas to utter blackness, out of the long street which had put me in mind of some foreign street for odd stores, tobacco, bird-cages, jewellery shops; and then we jolted into dark and lonely places where no lights were shining, and no one passed. The cab stopped, and the man asked me which was the way to go. A small shrill ghost appearing in a doorway, and hearing us talk of the Newport Refuge, screamed out to us to "go ba-ack, turn to the roight, and then to the le' agin;" and then, in another gloom, the stumbling horse stopped once more, and the driver opened the door of the cab. The rain was beginning to cease, but the drops still dripped as I stood in the middle of a muddy sheet, to which I could see no shore. As well as I could make out, we were in a narrow sort of court-passage, opening into a wider court, with tall tenements enclosing it. One or two people were standing round about something that looked like a big barn-door, half open. "In there, missus," said a man with a pipe; and so out of the darkness I stumbled through the barn-door.

I was a little bewildered after my long drive by what seemed at first a dazzle of light, a din of voices, a sudden strumming of distant music. . . . . I think I went up some steps. I saw a staircase, a passage, in which was a lighted window, and a man's face looking out over some books. A woman was standing at the window, a great round clock was ticking, and its hands were pointing to ten minutes past 5. I asked the porter if this was the Refuge, and if the people were all in for the night? Yes, they were all come, some sixty of them out of the street. "We let them in early to-night," said the man at the window, "because of the rain."

I myself was glad enough to get under shelter. I don't know how I should have felt if I had been walking about all day and all the night before, and all the day before that, and the night before that again, in the slough without, as some of the people had done who were just admitted. If I had come to ask for a night's lodging, the man at the window would have asked me my name, what I worked at, where I slept the night before. The other woman standing beside me said she made envelopes, had been turned off some weeks, meant to go to this place and that in the morning to ask for work; had tried all day long, and all the shops, and didn't know what she should do.

"There is no reason why you should not find employment," said the man at the window. "People write as many letters in winter as in summer. You should ask at the manufactories instead of going to the shops. There is a man here to-night who had given up asking in despair. I sent him to Messrs. ——, and he got work immediately. You can go up."

One of the committee, who had come in with a dripping umbrella, asked if the woman had ever been there before?

"No," she said, anxiously. "Mrs. So-and-so in the court had took her in last night, and the neighbours told her to come."

The porter nodded, and at this sign of Watchful's the poor Christians, nothing loth, trudged up to her supper by the wooden stairs that led to the women's dormitories. It was a very simple affair, soon settled, and the man shut up his book for the night, for the people were all in. There they were, two long lines of names all the way down the page.

I followed Mr. C. through the men's ward, which was on the ground floor. It was like the women's ward, more beds, more suppers preparing, and more weary folks waiting to eat, and rest a little while, before they started again on their rounds. I followed my friend quickly down this middle passage, for the many eyes fixed upon us made us glad to escape. I was surprised by the respectable self respecting look of most of the refugees. They did not look like people often look in workhouses, with that peculiar half-hopeless, half-cunning face, which is so miserable to see. There were some workmen and others, shabbily dressed, but still respectable, and looking like shopmen or clerks or servants out of place. One boy, I remember, glanced up with a bright handsome Lord Byron face as we passed, and I also carried away the vision of a melancholy old man with a ragged beard, sitting staring before him, with his hands on his knees. After we left the ward, Mr. C. began telling me something of the people who came to it. They were of all trades and callings: clergymen, officers, schoolmasters, a well-known radical reformer, a billiard-marker, a surgeon. In last year's list I see fifty-one tailors and sixteen waiters were admitted. They come in for a night or two, or stay on longer if there seems any reason for it, or chance of employment. To some of us it may seem sad to read that no less than sixty-five soldiers took refuge in the ward last year, and that no other calling has sent so many applicants for relief. "Of all who come," said Watchful, "they are the most difficult to provide for. We got one a situation in a county gaol the other day; but it is not always that we can help them." Men of war, mulcted of their arms, discharged before they have served their time, knowing no trade, sick, helpless. It seems a hard fate enough. I heard of some poor invalided fellows coming back from India the other day, discharged, in high spirits at the prospect of getting away and seeing their friends and homes again. "Good-by, you Asiatics!" one of them shouted, waving his cap, as the train set off. The farewells are cheerful perhaps, but the welcomes awaiting these poor men at their journeys' end are not cheering to contemplate. Some of these soldiers are discharged for bad conduct, but others have sad stories to tell. I could not help wondering the other night, as I talked to my guide, who there was among the men of peace ready to fight their battles.

Here, in the Newport Refuge, many get helped, one way and another. Trouble and time are given ungrudgingly by the committee, by the people upon the establishment, and by the kindest of sisters, in her nice grey dress and white cap. This lady is in charge of the women's department. She sits in her quaint dark room, leading out of the women's sleeping-ward, with its glass doors opening every instant to admit one or other person,—application, complaint, inquiry, petition. The women come, the boys come, the committee comes, and its wives and stray outsiders like myself; but there is a method in all these comings and goings, a meaning and an unaffected kindness and good fellowship that impress one irresistibly. The sister told me to go and see the boys' refuge, and the kitchen, where all the suppers were preparing. It was a large kitchen on the ground-floor, with cocoa-nut matting and generous-looking pans and coppers, and a white cook watching the coffee-pots that were just beginning to boil.

The Newport Refuge not only takes in people to sleep for the night, and cooks their supper for them, but there are also some small folks whom it keeps altogether—certain homeless boys, who live in the old house, and who are taught and fed, and finally start in life from this curious busy hive of a home. We went wandering among the dark passages of this ancient high-roofed barn, this foggy, flaring, winter's night. A painter dealing in lights and sudden glooms might have found more than one subject for his art. Through an open door I caught sight of a little group of tailors at work. They were in a long low play-room, where I have been amused to see the boys darting about in the twilight like imps at play, shouting, galloping, gambolling. Now the little imps were hard at work in a bright corner of the dark room, squatting cross-legged in a circle on the floor, round a tall lamp and demurely stitching at the rents and patches in their various garments. Grey walls, grey boys, with their little brown faces, a black master; strongly-marked shadows and lights, a red handkerchief tied round a boy's neck,—it does not take much to make up a harmonious picture. The little fellows were unconscious of pictorial effect as they sat cobbling and mending a few of the tears and tatters that exist in this seam-ripped world. The triumph of the tailors was a grand pair of trousers that one of the little fellows had achieved, with all the buttons gleaming brass. The conqueror himself, I believe, was dispatched to fetch the garment, which was displayed before us,—the banner of the industrious little phalanx at our feet. The master tailor and the committee-man had a little talk together, while I watched the boys' youthful fingers sticking in stitches with much application, but some uncertainty. So-and-so was to be apprenticed, such an one had sent a good account of himself, another wanted to give up tailoring altogether; and when the little consultation was over we left the tailors and climbed a winding stair. It seemed to lead us into the kingdom of boys. A cheerful jingle of sounds, scrapings, boyish voices, met us from above, from below; small clumping steps and echoes; boys flying up and down, disappearing through doors. In one room, by the light of a blazing fire, a number of little fellows were trolling out a Christmas hymn, at the pitch of their childish voices. In the intervals of this hymn came a brilliant accompaniment from above of I don't know what trumpets, trombones, flutes, executing some martial measure. The two strains went on quite independently of each other, and making noise enough, each in its own place, to deafen the auditors and drown every other sound.

One of the choristers was pointed to by the umbrella, and beckoned off to come and show us the sleeping-ward, where the boys each possess a box, a suit of Sunday-clothes, a bed, a grey blanket, and a red one, and a nice little pair of sheets, all doubled up like a roly-poly pudding, neatly cut through the middle.

The young chorister proceeded to make his bed very nicely and expeditiously. While he was accomplishing this little task, I saw the grand pair of trousers being carefully put away in the box of their fortunate possessor.

Upstairs, in a sort of loft, where the bandsmen were practising, while the master beat time energetically, the little musicians puffed and blew at enormous instruments, by the music on the stands before them. The little fellows seemed to me like all the champions of Christendom manfully struggling with vomiting monsters and yawning dragons. One boy was solemnly puffing away at an ophicleide quite as big as he was, with an enormous proboscis that seemed ready to gobble him up each time it advanced; others gallantly grasped writhing brass serpents: a rosy-cheeked infant was playing on the flute, a boy on a bench was reading a song-book, a charwoman was scrubbing the floor. The sister, in her quaint grey gown, came up the stairs, and stood smiling at the overflowing music, and beckoning to us: for we could not hear her speak in the din of their youthful lungs and violent trumpets and trombones. The sister wanted us to come to the shoemakers, before they left off work.

So we left the musicians playing their triumphant march. Well may they play it, fortunate little musicians, rescued from the darkness without, where no stars are shining, and monsters, not harmless and tameable like these, are wandering ready to make a prey of children, and weakness, and helpless things, vainly struggling against the dark and deadly powers of ignorance and want.

The little shoemakers were finishing for the day. They lived at the other end of the building in a cell all to themselves. There was a kind eager young master to direct them; there were more gas-becks, more lights and shadows, brown-faced boys, drills and lasts, very thick little boots on the floor, with nails, drills and shapes, and abundant energy. The sister laughed, seeing the little fellows' desperate efforts. "Look at Carter," she said, "how hard he is working." Carter grinned, but did not look up, and tugged away at his leather thongs more vigorously than ever. They offered to make me a pair of shoes. They had made some for the sister already. This very day a friend has consented to be measured for a pair of hobnailed boots. As we were finding our way downstairs back to the sister's room again, we began to meet trays of food, like trays in a pantomime, coming up apparently of their own accord. "Go down, trays," cried the sister, and the slices of bread, the mugs, &c., began slowly to descend again.

The sister told me that the little bandsman I had seen with the flute was the son of a soldier at the Cape, who had brought him to the Home before he left, and who regularly paid for him out of his earnings, and wished that he should be brought up a bandsman. Some children are drafted on to other institutions; some are apprenticed. Grown-up people are helped one way and another. I heard of a cook who had no clothes, but who knew of work. This man was given clothes, and allowed to live there long enough to save a few shillings out of his wages, so as to redeem his things and set up in a lodging for himself. The report tells of newspaper editors and musicians helped on to work. Servants come in great straits, and they, too, are assisted.

I have not space to set down all the ways and means, and people, and wants, and supplies, that are brought together here.

It is pleasant to come away from these refuges and hospitals with a remembrance of children's laughter in the twilight, and voices at play, of troubles quieted, of the sick and wounded made whole, of a divine light of hope and love shining upon the arid and blighted vineyard, and the weary or failing labourers at work among the vines.

THE "DIGGINGS" IN SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

HELMSDALE, THURSDAY.

THE Strath of Kildonan, commencing at this village, extends for many a mile upwards in a north-westerly direction. There are lofty mountains on either side of the Strath; the Helmsdale river divides them, and various tributary streams, called "burns" in this country, descend from interstices in these lofty hills and flow into the river below. Commencing at Bonar Bridge, passing through Golspie, and going on by Helmsdale to the northern boundary of Sutherlandshire, one may traverse the Duke of Sutherland's estate for a distance of eighty miles. From this village northwards his Grace's property includes some of the finest sheep farms and moor land in the Highlands of Scotland. To reach the gold diggings from Helmsdale you take the high road up the Kildonan Strath, and travel through a portion of the best sporting country on the Sutherland estate. The Helmsdale river abounds in salmon. The mountains on either side of it swarm with game. After a journey of ten miles through a country of picturesque wildness, a bridge built at right angles with the road—as all the bridges in Sutherlandshire are—brings you to the farmhouse of Mr. Rutherford, one of the Duke of Sutherland's tenants. Here the Helmsdale river turns to the west, while a tolerably large burn descending from a mountain some five miles to the north flows under the bridge and is merged into the main river. Mr. Rutherford's farm extends a considerable distance up the burn in the direction of its source. On this farm, and along the banks of the burn at either side are the newly-found gold diggings. From Helmsdale to Mr. Rutherford's, and far beyond it, his is the only farm-house. Nor are there any other residences, with the exception of one or two shooting-boxes at long intervals, and here and there a shepherd's cot. Save sportsmen and the shepherds, but very few persons had ever disturbed the seclusion of the Rutherford farm till within the last two or three weeks; but the gold discovery has brought an influx of immigrants there that seems strangely out of character with the general aspect of the place. What three weeks ago was called a sheep walk is now styled "the Diggings," and the professional diggers speak of the Kildonan burn as "the Gold Creek." I have just spent some days among the gold-seekers, and I have observed that even within this period the scene of their labours has assumed more and more the appearance of a colony in the gold region of Australia. Whether this transformation is likely to go on the reader may judge from the facts which I shall proceed to narrate. From myself, I think the digging in Sutherland has reached its climax for the present. Whether it may hereafter be thought desirable to carry it on in such a manner as could alone make gold mining a very remunerative speculation will probably depend on the result of a scientific investigation.

As I have already stated, the gold-digging in Sutherland has up to this been a mere surface operation. There has been no shaft-sinking nor boring, and little even of mere pickaxe work. It is true that even what has been done in the way of digging has resulted in gold finding; but I think it must by this time be quite clear to any one who has been on the ground, and who has devoted any attention to the subject, that under present circumstances the gold-finding is not sufficiently remunerative to induce persons who can earn even a scanty livelihood elsewhere to endure the hardships of those diggings.

On Monday I was one of an exploring party which ascended the burn from Mr. Rutherford's farm to a lonely part of the moor, "remote from haunts of men," and inhabited only by wild deer, ptarmigan, grouse, and black game. It would be difficult to use language too laudatory of the Duke of Sutherland when speaking of his kindness towards his tenantry. In this affair of the gold-seeking there has been no interference on his part to throw any impediment in the way of the diggers, though, except gold be found on the estate in very large quantities, its discovery is not at all likely to be of any advantage to his Grace. Yesterday his secretary, Mr. Wright, and his factor, Mr. Peacock, were of the exploring party, as was also the Rev. J. M. Joass, of Golspie, who joined it for the purpose of collecting specimens of the strata of the district at the request of Sir Roderick Murchison, to whom they are to be forwarded. The day spent by the party was an extremely interesting one, though not at all without its trifling difficulties. There had been an intense frost for several days before. On that morning rain fell for an hour or two. This made it by no means easy to walk on the ice, which constantly occurred along the narrow foot-tracks in the mountains. Occasionally, we had an involuntary slide of a yard or two; and now and then it happened that some of us were only brought to a stand when we had fallen through and found ourselves up to the knees in the water that filled a crevice which had been covered over by the ice. But the grandeur of the scenery, the exhilarating freshness of the air, and the splendid sunshine which for several hours made the hills and their heather covering resplendent, much more than compensated for such trifling drawbacks. Then the cheeriness of the diggers with whom we every now and then stopped to converse was pleasant to see. The first gang of gold-seekers we met were boys. They had started from Helmsdale at between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and walked their ten miles to commence work. They were to return home the same distance in the evening. They stood on the edge of the burn, filling puddling pans with earth and washing the stuff against the stream. After each joint operation of digging and washing they had a few particles of gold in the pans—sometimes merely the colour of the precious metal; but they worked on heartily, in the hope that the next filling might bring them a nugget. A little farther up we came upon a party of men working with the more scientific appliance of "a cradle." This is an importation from Australia, and it is supposed to wash the digging in such a manner that if there be any gold in what has been raised it is sure to be saved. I believe this to be a delusion. The cradle is a sort of square scoop, on cradle rockers. At the high end is a compartment with a perforated zinc bottom; beneath this, at a depth of some inches, is a solid drawer; below this again is the bottom of the scoop. When a spadeful of the stuff has been raised from the bed of the stream, or from one of the crevices of the rock on the banks, it is put into the compartment having the perforated zinc bottom. A man stationed at the back of the cradle then commences to rock it, while another pours water over the stuff which has been thrown into it. The water washes down all the earth with the exception of any large stones which may be among it, and the gravel and clay fall into the drawer beneath. Most of what has been received into it is shaken, or rather jerked into the still lower receptacle beneath; but the theory is that any gold that may be among the digging remains with the finest portion of the clay which lodges in the drawer. The drawer is removed, and its contents are placed in a vessel which is held by a digger and "dodged" against the stream till nothing remains in it but what the diggers call "emery," though it really is magnetic iron, and any gold which may have been raised and survived after the preceding process of shaking and washing has been gone through. But, manifestly there is more than a probability that in the rocking of the cradle, which is effected in a very rough and ready manner, small particles of the gold may be thrown from the drawer down to the bottom of the scoop. Even supposing them to rest in the drawer after that ordeal, there is more than a probability that they are jerked out of the basin in the operation of washing. Since Monday an improved cradle has been brought on the ground by a Caithness man, who had been in "foreign parts." In it a piece of flannel is nailed to the bottom of the scoop. The contriver says that any golddust which may come down will lodge in the flannel and that this precious residuum will be brought to light when the flannel is removed and washed out. There were two cradles in the diggings yesterday. The working of the parties who had them was not very successful. In their case and indeed in that of every digger up "the creek" some few particles of gold are generally found after each trial. Scarcely a basinful of earth is raised either from the bed of the burn or from the rocks at the sides without gold in it, little or much, but in the vast majority of cases the find is little. In some instances there is merely the colour of gold. Mr. Joass took specimens of the strata at various points up the burn, and, as may readily be imagined, the operations of the exploring party were watched by the diggers with the most earnest attention. They did not seem to know very well what to make of it, but evidently they suspected that the digging were rising in importance. Mr. Joass could not arrive at any definite conclusion on so superficial an examination, but he thought that the gold appeared to be derived from quartz veins traversing Silurian rocks upturned at a high angle by felspathic granite.

On Tuesday there were about 150 diggers up the burn. A wooden hut had been conveyed to the neighbourhood on Monday morning and placed on the lower ledge of one of the mountains. Before noon the next day four other huts or tents were in process of construction farther up. Some women were among the diggers. In the great majority of instances, however, the takings had been very small up to the time of "knocking off" for the night. There were three or four experienced Australian diggers on the ground, and one of them had dug up gold to the value of about £1. Since Saturday night Mr. Wilson, the jeweller, of Inverness, has purchased about £15 worth, in addition to the £20 worth which he had bought then. The old hands from Australia are cautious and reticent. They still say that they would be prepared to take portions of the ground and go to work in a more regular way if the places which they might fix upon were secured to them, but at present they are followed by the less experienced, who take up the diggings which they open. In grants of land from the Crown there is a general reservation as against the proprietor in respect of any gold or silver which may be found in the soil. It appears that by an unprinted Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth century, there is a recital that in case of a discovery of gold or silver on land in Scotland granted by the Crown, the Sovereign may allow the proprietor to retain all but one-tenth of the gross value of such precious metals as may be found in the soil of his estate. Some modern judicial decisions have been to the effect that the wording of that Act of Parliament makes it obligatory on the Crown to allow the proprietor to retain all but the tenth part of such value; but if the expense of raising the gold should prove to be very great, and if the proprietor should have to allow compensation to his tenants for the injury done to their farms by the opening of the diggings, a gold discovery on a man's estate, if the finding were not large, might only be of questionable advantage. The Duke of Sutherland has a ring made of gold discovered in Sutherlandshire over thirty years ago. The presumption must then have been that, notwithstanding the turning up of a nugget, there was not such a promise of gold as would justify the working of diggings. As far back as the reign of James I. gold was found in Scotland; but nothing came of it. To say that it will be the same now would be premature. I have already mentioned that scarcely a basinful of the alluvial deposit is taken up along the burn now being worked in which there is not some appearance of gold. There are several other burns in the Strath which have not yet been tried. Again, Australian diggers of experience are very hopeful of the newly-discovered diggings. Beyond all doubt, there is gold in them. The only question is, as to whether it is there in sufficient quantities to pay for raising it. The Duke of Sutherland is anxious that the experiment should be fairly tried; and his hospitable tenant, Mr. Rutherford, at great inconvenience to himself, has allowed the diggers to work on his land. The tents have been erected on it in the most free and easy manner, without leave or licence. On Tuesday evening, as I returned from the burn, snow, sleet, and rain fell at intervals in piercing showers. Many of the diggers were wending their way back towards Helmsdale in rather desponding spirits; but I passed several bodies of men, who, despite the severity of the weather, were going forward towards the gold-field. They had come from distant places and had carts with them on which were the materials for erecting huts. Exaggerated reports are abroad throughout the north of Scotland, and extravagant ideas are entertained by the peasantry of the chances of making a fortune which any one may have who comes up here. A number of fisherwomen from Brora, 22 miles from the diggings, arrived in the Strath with spades in their hands and "creels" on their backs. They believed they had only to shovel up the gold and pack it for home by baskets full. The perseverance of some of the diggers is marvellous. Yesterday I asked one of them, I had observed very constantly on the ground, where he had slept the previous night. He told me he had not slept at all, but had walked about all night to keep himself warm. That poor fellow has been labouring hard, and with but little return, for many days. There is such a number of people in the Strath at present that the Rev. P. T. Clark, the parish minister of Helmsdale, proposes to give them a special Sunday service, and all of them to whom the matter has been mentioned have expressed their desire that he should do so; but if the weather should continue as inclement as it has been for the last twenty-four hours—and it promises to be still more severe—the digging could not be continued. The Highlanders, and especially the natives of Sutherlandshire, are a hardy people; but flesh and blood could not for any length of time withstand the hardships which the gold seekers must now be undergoing on those bleak moors.

THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.—The number of mice, moles, and rats consumed by owls is something wonderful. During the nursing season, say from Midsummer to Michaelmas, the parent birds pursue their forays with a zeal which suggests the possibility of a few pairs being sufficient to exterminate all the vermin of a district. They never store food until they have already gorged a great quantity; and I have seen for a day's consumption commonly a dozen mice or moles in the den. Some estimate of the number eaten during the night may be formed by the pellets ejected, each of which contain the skin and bones of half a dozen mice. I once saw in the morning 12 mice, a young nearly full-grown rat, also half a rat and a mole; we may call this the equivalent of 20 mice. When I again visited the den in the evening all had been devoured, the family consisting of the old birds and five owlets—say three apiece all round between whiles as they took their slumber. I considered they devoured from 60 to 70 mice in every twenty-four hours, besides a few young rats and now and then a mole. When watching them at dusk after harvest, I have seen them go to the nest every ten or twelve minutes with a mouse dangling in their claws. —*Gardeners' Magazine.*

UNITED STATES.—It has been announced that 213,686 immigrants arrived at New York during 1868. In former years Ireland contributed the largest number to the annual emigration to the United States, but now Germany is the chief source. Last year 101,989 immigrants came from Germany, while Ireland sent 47,671. England contributed the next largest number, 29,696; Scotland, 7390; and Wales, 699. From other countries, Sweden sent 14,520; Switzerland, 3362; France, 2811; Holland, 1265; Denmark, 1087; Norway, 1008; Italy, 983; Poland, 268; Spain, 210; Belgium, 119; and Russia, 145. Immigrants also came from China, Japan, Australia, Africa, and Turkey. The German immigration, however, made up nearly one-half the whole number. The destination of the immigrants who did not stop in New York were chiefly the Western States, very few going to the South, the unsettled condition of affairs deterring them. About 3000 went to Canada and the British Provinces. People who study the subject think that in a few years the immigration from England will exceed that from Ireland.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS. — In the United States during 1868 there were constructed 3450 miles of railway, chiefly on the Pacific roads. There are now in operation in the country 42,372 miles of railway, while the incomplete roads bring up the total to 62,917 miles, the aggregate cost of construction and equipment being 1,853,700,041 dollars. City passenger railways run by horse power are not included in this, and they amount to nearly 2500 miles. The United States is believed to have more miles of railway built than the whole of Europe.

GUINNESS' STOUT, genuine, bottled by O'Brien, LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

CEDAR, CEDAR.—A small CARGO for SALE. Apply at W. SHORT'S Stores, Victoria Wharf.

PATNA RICE.—For SALE by the undersigned, the cargo of new Patna Rice per Ottawa, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

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PORTLAND CEMENT, Knight Bevin's, for SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

PAINTERS can be supplied with genuine White and Red Lead, Paint and other Oils, of the best quality, at the lowest prices for which they can be obtained in Sydney. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., opposite Royal Hotel.

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BOARDING HOUSE.—First-class one, in centre of the city, for SALE, a bargain. Terms liberal. A rare chance for an industrious couple. The furniture is all quite new, quarter's rent paid up, and most satisfactory reasons will be given for the party giving up the business. Apply J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street.

2000 FINE COCOANUTS for SALE ex Ida. C. Leistikow, 196, Lower George-street.

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Ladies will find in their establishment the largest, most useful, and beautiful variety of Winter Goods in the colonies; and, in accordance with THEIR NEW SYSTEM, a strict and marked moderation in the price of every article. Ladies favouring them with a visit of inspection will be politely shown the novelties without being pressed to purchase.

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specially introduce to gentlemen the following
RACING NOVELTIES,
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DRAB SHELL HATS and VEILS
Dust coats — Riding pants
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DOUBLE EXTRA QUALITY.
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ONE HUNDRED PIECES
CHINA MATTING, double extra quality, the best manufactured, and vastly superior to the qualities usually imported to the colonies.
Families who have been waiting so long for this shipment are politely informed that they are now landed.

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Messrs. THOMPSON and GILES beg to call special attention to this unreserved and important sale in the above-mentioned departments.
They have determined on effecting a thorough clearance of their present stock of SILKS, consisting of checks, stripes, chene, brocaded, and other new and elegant designs, also every variety of new and choice colours in French plain silks, rich satins, and moire antiques, in dark and light colours, suited for evening, dinner, and walking dresses, and offer the advantage of the same to their numerous patrons and the general public, commencing
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at such reduced prices as cannot fail to ensure a speedy and thorough clearance—such being necessary in order to make room for other and extensive shipments to arrive during the months of May and June.
From the well-merited reputation of all previous sales at their establishment, Messrs. THOMPSON and GILES feel assured that any further comment is unnecessary.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
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CARPETS AND FLOORCLOTHS.
THOMPSON and GILES beg to inform their numerous patrons that it is their intention to relinquish the CARPET DEPARTMENT, in order to make room for the MANUFACTURING CLOTHING TRADE, which is daily increasing in magnitude.
They will, therefore offer, THIS DAY, UNTIL ALL SOLD, the whole of their stock of CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS, &c., at such prices as will ensure a speedy clearance.
Tapestry Carpets, 2s 11d per yard
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FLOORCLOTHS, well seasoned, the best imported, reduced to 3s 11d per yard. Any length cut.
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BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILKS,
35s THE FULL DRESS,
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REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY,
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Durable,
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Novel,
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The Latest Designs,
In Taffeta, Satin, and Chene Silks.
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38s. 6d.
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Perfect in Fit.
Linen Fronts and Wristbands.
To fasten in front or behind.
For studs throughout.
Well proportioned,
Durable,
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CHINA MATTING — WHITE AND RED.
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Another shipment of these superior Mattings, in all widths, now to hand, the quality is the same as those formerly imported, and far better than those usually consigned to this market.
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500.000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for SALE, a bargain. Terms liberal.—A rare chance for an industrious couple. The furniture is all quite new, quarter's rent paid up, and most satisfactory reasons will be given for the party giving up the business. Apply J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street.

CALEDONIA HOTEL, King-street West, lease, goodwill, &c.; fixtures for SALE. Present proprietor retiring through illness. Apply COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR SALE, a Double Perambulator. Mrs. H. Wallace, Randle-st., op. Shine's-buildings, Strawberry Hills.

FOR SALE.—Buggies, Dog-carts, Spring-carts. E. M'Carty, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Willow-tree.

BUGGIES and HARNESS, every description, cheapest and best in Sydney. Gibson's, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

HORSES and VEHICLES, bought and sold, or lent for hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class Whitechapel Cart, Horse, and silver-plated Harness.
Apply to LISTER and SON, Auctioneers, 204, Pitt-street.

A BARGAIN FOR THE RACES, Buggies, Dog-carts, and Safeties; handsome Rugs, from 15s. H. ZIONS, George-street.

A BARGAIN.—For SALE, THIS DAY, a young Bay MARE, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; price, only £6, with saddle and bridle. Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

A GOOD quiet MILK COW for SALE, suitable for a gentleman's family, or on board a ship, or a milkman. Apply at No. 13, Marian-street, Miller's Point.

STORE CATTLE, 3000, for SALE, from Yarrow Creek, near Glen Innes, and Tunstal, on the Richmond River. Some of these cattle are of the famous DOG brand, and all well bred. Apply to EDWARD FLOOD, 181, Castlereagh-street.

LAND.—The undersigned would beg to call the attention of thrifty, industrious married men to 5 acres and 32 perches of Land, for SALE, situate in the county of Northumberland and parish of Newcastle, near the Lambton Railway, suburban portion 219, commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide at the north-eastern corner of portion 218; bounded thence on the north by that road, dividing it from part of Henry Dangar's portion 80, bearing east 4 chains; on the east by the western boundary line of portion 220, bearing south 13 chains; on the south by part of the northern boundary line of portion 84, bearing west 4 chains; and on the west by the eastern boundary line of portion 218 aforesaid, bearing north 13 chains to the point of commencement.
Terms of payment, 25s a week for fifty-two weeks, with approved guarantee.
ALEXANDER FLOOD.

FOR SALE, 3 ALLOTMENTS. A garden and good well of water. W. Lemon, Camperdown.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE Annual Sale of Blood Stock, after the Races, will take place on MONDAY, May 3rd. Parties wishing boxes or stalls will oblige by stating number required, and sending in particulars of horses.
GEORGE KISS.

Prime Fat Ewes and Lambs.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The following sheep and lambs:
150 prime ewes, Christian's
100 ditto lambs, Crompton's
25 ditto ditto, Christian's
40 ditto ditto, R. W. Doyle's
20 ditto ditto, M'Dougal's.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 3rd of May, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
120 prime fat bullocks, in lots, paddock-fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Holt, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 30th April, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat lambs, in lots.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp.
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, pumpkins, &c.
Half-past 11 o'clock, at the Railway Meat Sheds,
Fifty (50) carcases of corn-fed pork.

T. M. DUNN (late J. B. Laverack) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, &c., by the truck.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Farmers' Home Yards, at 12 o'clock,
Live stock and poultry of every description, butter, eggs, cheese, and other produce.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, lucerne, straw, gram, &c.
20 tons potatoes, from Banaway and Sutton Forest
— tons wattle bark.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, lambs, suckers, poultry (all kinds), dead pigs, greaves, mill-dust, cases sundries.
At Depot, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese, honey, lard, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, sheepskins, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.
IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.
IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th April, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Harness and bag leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
171 casks tallow
1200 hides
Hair, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th April, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
And at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
60 tierces mess beef.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Wool Sale will be held MONDAY, 3rd May, in consequence of the Randwick Races, and Agricultural Exhibition next week.

Weekly Produce Sale.
O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides and bones.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Jewellery, Boots and Shoes
Clothing and Fancy Goods.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Watches, jewellery, boots and shoes
Clothing and fancy goods.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.
Furniture, under a Bill of Sale, in the Estate of S. L. Cohen, Tavistock Hotel, Hunter-street, for Positive Sale. Furniture and Sundries under seizure for rent. and a large quantity of Furniture, Books, and Sundries.
On SATURDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt, in consequence of the Races.
J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Loo table, sofas, dining tables
Chiffonieres, sideboards, easy chair
Bedroom and sitting-room chairs, ornaments
Fender and irons, large carpet 24 x 22
Matting, lot of beautiful pot plants
Single and double Winfield's iron bedsteads
H. H. mattresses, fibre mattresses, flax mattresses
Feather pillows, bedding, sheets, blankets
Counterpanes, &c., washstands and ware
Toilet glasses, chests of drawers, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
A quantity of tobacco stems, on account of former purchaser, for store rent.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, May 1st.
To Hotel Keepers, Dealers, and others.
On the Premises, the Sailor's Return Hotel, No. 27, Harrington-street, at 11 o'clock.
S. LEVIN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 27, Harrington-street, on SATURDAY, May 1st, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Household furniture, consisting of horsehair sofas, chairs, chiffonieres, tables, washstands, engravings, bedsteads, glassware, pier glass, and sundries.
Also, the stock of liquors, consisting of wines, spirits, bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Household Furniture and Effects, in the assigned estate of John Morgan, bootmaker, 120, South Head Road, near Crown-street.
J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by public auction, on the premises as above, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of superior household furniture, comprising—
Carved cedar chiffoniere, clock
Dining-room suite in horsehair, consisting of—couch, 6 chairs, 2 arm-chairs, sofa
Loo table, rocking chair, fender and irons
Book-case, pier glass, occasional table
Brussels carpet and rug, antimacassars
Work-box, writing-desk, quantity of books
Pictures, ornaments, blinds, and rollers
Large dining table, cane-seated chairs
Chiffoniere meat safe, E. P. cruet, glassware
Map, and ornaments
Iron tubular and plain bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, and bedding
Small bedsteads, bedding, &c.
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Chests of drawers, large and small
Washstands and wares, toilet glasses
Toilet tables, bedroom clocks, and fancy articles
Bedroom chairs, carpeting, large bath
Kitchen utensils for a large family
G. I. wash tubs, baths, &c., floorcloth
Barrow, lot of fuel, and an endless variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock.
Peremptory Sale of Piano, Household Furniture, &c.
On the Premises, 61, Lower George-street, opposite Campbell's Gate.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
The whole of the household furniture, comprising cottage piano, chiffoniere, sofa, pier glass, couches, tables, chairs, washstands, chests of drawers, bedsteads and bedding, china, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
White Lead
Mixed Paints
Dry Colours
Oils, in wood and drums
Bottling Wax
Red Lead, &c., &c.
Ex Araby Maid, from Glasgow.
RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied invoice of the above, from the North British Colour Company.
Particulars in future issue.

TUESDAY, 4th May.
Preliminary Announcement.
Imperative Sale by Auction,
at the Residence of Dr. FOULIS, Glebe Road,
of
FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
BRILLIANT-TONED GRAND PIANOFORTE
POWERFUL MICROSCOPE, by Smith and Beck
MEDICINE CHEST and FITTINGS
LIBRARY of BOOKS
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS
Handsome Chandelier and Gas Fittings
Lathe, and Scientific Instruments
Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, &c., &c.
Full particulars and Catalogue will be shortly issued.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed (under proper authority) to peremptorily sell, without the slightest reserve, by public auction, at the residence of Dr. Foulis, Glebe Road, on TUESDAY next, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture and all other effects now upon the premises.
Terms, cash, and immediate delivery to be taken.

FRIDAY, 30th April.
In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Brady, of Manly.
Horses, Cart, Cow, Poultry, &c.
Right title and Interest in Lease of Land, &c.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from F. J. Humphery, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Curicurt, near Manly Beach, THIS DAY, 30th April, at 12 o'clock,
The horses, cart, cow, poultry, lease of land, &c., in the above estate.

SATURDAY, 1st May.
On the Premises, 106, Harrington-street, Church-hill.
Peremptory Sale
of
Household Furniture and Effects
Books, Ornaments
Iron Bedsteads, Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, &c.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Premises, 106, Harrington-street, Church-hill, on SATURDAY, 1st May, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash on fall of the hammer.

WEDNESDAY, 5th May.
Preliminary Notice.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of China, Earthenware, Glassware, &c.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of packages of the above goods, as also some open stock to close old accounts.
Further particulars will be duly published.

Preliminary Notice.
On an early day, of which due notice will be given.
On the Premises, Premier-terrace, William-street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, MARBLE VASES, ORNAMENTS, and other articles of Vertu
Library of Valuable Books, and other effects, of which Catalogues and full particulars will be duly advertised.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Dr. W. Bayliss (in consequence of his departure for England) to sell by auction, at his residence, Premier-terrace, William-st., on an early day.
The whole of his superior household furniture, pianoforte, and effects.
Further particulars and catalogues can be obtained at the Auctioneer's offices, 127, Pitt-street North.

On SATURDAY, May 1st, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms.
To Speculators and others.
Just landed ex Aurora, from Hongkong.
500 Rolls Extra Superfine Contract Matting, white and coloured, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4
Superior to any yet introduced into the Australian market.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Removed from Cook's River to the Rooms, for the convenience of sale.
Richly Cut Glass
Handsome Breakfast Service
First-class Engravings
Oil and Water Colour Paintings
Massive Dining-room Suite, in Leather
Telescope Dining Table, 3 spare leaves
Black Marble Clock, by Leroy
Bronze Ornaments
Mahogany Sideboard, by Smee
Brussels Carpet and Rug
Elegant Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in Green Rep, consisting of Lounge, 6 Chairs, Easy Chair, Victoria Chair
Chiffoniere, Plate-glass Front
Bohemian Glass Lustres
Ormolu Clock, under Shade
Splendid Walnut Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Velvet Pile Carpet and Rug
Fenders and Irons
Massive Four Post Brass Bedstead and Bedding
Double-Winged Wardrobe, plate-glass centre door, by Lenehan
Washstand and Dressing Table
Commode
Chests of Drawers, Towel Horses
Kitchen Utensils, Garden Tools
Poultry, &c., &c., &c.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock,
A houseful of very elegant and substantial household furniture and effects
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
VALUABLE LIBRARY OF BOOKS,
consisting of
Goldsmith's Works
Milton's Works
Dante's Inferno
Shakespeare's Plays, illustrated
Macaulay's History of England
Biographies of Eminent Men
Carlyle's complete Works
Irving's Works
Waverly Novels,
HOLY BIBLE, illustrated, by Doré, a splendid edition
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated
Bunyan's Holy War, illustrated
Foxe's Martyrs, illustrated
Family Pictorial History of England
Various Events in General History, illustrated
Remarkable Persons and Scenes of History, illustrated
Æsop's and La Fontaine's Fables
North-west Passage by Land, by Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, illustrated
Elements of Natural Philosophy—Houghton
French, Latin, Italian, and Greek Dictionaries
Works of Fiction
School Books in Latin, English, Greek, French, German, and Italian, &c.
To Librarians, Booksellers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next the HERALD Office, on SATURDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable library of rare and choice works.
Terms, cash.

FURNITURE, MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, in the early part of May,
The whole of Messrs. Raphael and Co.'s splendid stock of English and colonial manufactured furniture, consisting of rosewood and walnut drawing-room suites, in rich silks, brocatelles, chintz, reps, &c.; mahogany suites, in morocco, leather, and haircloth; dining tables, sideboards, chimney and pier glasses, bedsteads, marble-top washstands and dressing tables, winged and other wardrobes, and every requisite for general furnishing; richly-cut glass gaseliers of 4, 5, 6, and 8 lights.
From the well-known character of this firm for first-class workmanship and materials, the Auctioneers deem further remarks unnecessary.

Apples.
Tasmanian Fresh Apples.
Just Landing, ex Australasian Packet.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
400 boxes fresh apples, consisting of—
Alexander, Mob's Codling, Blenheim, Orange, New York Pippins, Pearmains, Stone Pippins, French Crab, Ladies' Fingers, Ribston Pippins, Port Dalrymple, Wellingtons, and Nonpareil.
In excellent preservation.
Terms cash.

CARGO OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET, from Hobart Town.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, and the Trade generally.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Friday, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
12,000 5-feet palings
12,000 6-feet palings.
Terms at sale.

87 Packages of Drapery, Hosiery, Plain and Printed Cottons, Woollens, Slops, Hats, &c., &c.
Ex Queen of the Colonies and Strathdon.
For Auction Sale on
THIS DAY, 30th instant,
at 11 o'clock punctually.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed day,
An excellent assortment of new and useful goods, amongst which will be found:—
Heavy 4-4 and 8-4 greys
White calicoes
Bolled shirtings
Hucks and towels
9-8 light ground fancies
Ditto purples
Navy blues
Striped camlets
French merinoes
Epinglines
Black lustres
Aberdeen winceys
6-4 melange cords
Ditto coloured camleteens
Corded winceys
Plain skirtings
Silk umbrellas
Ditto, paragon frames
Gingham and alpaca umbrellas
Black patent velvets
Black silk velvet ribbons
White and blue serges
Flannel under-vests
Crimean shirts, assorted
Black and grey cloths
Fancy all-wool trouserings
Linen and linen-faced collars
Fine French felt hats
Plush ditto
Blue pilot reefers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Gents' black cloth brighton sacs
Ditto black and fancy doe trousers, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of
Oilmen's Stores
Candles
Grocers' Twine
Seaming and Roping ditto
Woolpacks
Cornsacks
Wool bagging.
Now landing ex Queen of the Colonies, and Araby Maid.
On TUESDAY, May 4th,
at 11 o'clock.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the above-named day, at 11 o'clock,
300 packages oilmen's stores, packs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.
Highly Important Sale of Valuable Household Furniture.
Carriage and Pair
Buggy and Harness
Milch Cows, Carts, &c., &c.
At Ballamac, Coogee Bay,
On MONDAY, the 10th May, at 11 o'clock.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by Mr. Chas. Moore to sell by public auction, at Ballamac (his late residence), on the abovenamed day,
The whole of his valuable furniture, &c., &c.
Catalogues are in course of preparation.

FRIDAY, April 30th, 1869.
Three-feet Ranges
Sausage-machines, Nos. 3 and 4
Cutlery
Galvanic Batteries.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 30th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two (3 feet by 9) close and open fire-ranges, with skirting and blower
Three sausage-machines, No. 3
Ditto ditto, No. 4
2-bladed pocket knives
Electro-galvanic machines.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, April 30th, 1869.
Five Cases of Floorcloth.
Just landed.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 30th, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Five cases floorcloth.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, April 30, 1869.
A Shipment of Superior English Furniture, Just Landed, ex Queen of the Colonies.
Framed Engravings, Coloured and Plain.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 30, 1869, at 11,
A shipment of superior English furniture, comprising
Mahogany butlers' trays
Ditto fluted bedsteps
Ditto oval Sutherland tables
Ditto 4-feet marble-top wash-stands
Ditto 3-feet half circle ditto
Ditto enclosed sideboards, plate-glass backs
Ditto occasional tables
Ditto towel-horses
Ditto work-tables.
Also,
A fine assortment of coloured and plain engravings, framed.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, May 3rd, 1869.
Fireworks
Fireworks
Fireworks.
Extensive Assortment for Unreserved Sale.
To Toy Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, May 3rd, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following extensive assortment of fireworks, without the least reserve, viz.:—
Sky rockets
Roman candles
Jack-in-box
Mines of serpents
Golden flower pots
Bengal lights
Double triangle wheels
Vertical wheels, illuminated
Chinese flyers
Snakes in the grass
Chinese guris
Devil amongst the tailors
Colour balloons
Maroons, to imitate cannon
Mutated device
Squibs
Pin wheels
Crackers
Gold rains
Blue candles
Star candles
Prince of Wales feathers
Gold flower-pots, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 3rd May.
Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Just landed in splendid order, of a favourite maker.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, in his Rooms, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY next, the 3rd May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, just landed in excellent order, of a favourite maker, and in very great assortment.
Every line put up will be sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
A punctual attendance of intending purchasers will oblige.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY), 30th April.
ORDER OF SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. PHILIP TURNER.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
STEPHEN-STREET—Stone built Cottage, No. 20, near Dowling-street.
BOURKE-STREET—Stone-built Cottage, No. 102, Bourke-street, and also stone-built house, No. 31, CHARLES-LANE at the rear.
SURRY-STREET, DARLINGHURST—Genteel dwelling-house, 4 rooms and kitchen, No. 96, east side, close to Upper William-street South.
ONION'S POINT, HUNTER'S HILL.—Six delightfully situated sites, about 2 acres each, with extensive frontages to the Parramatta or Lane Cove Rivers. Several of the lots have stone or brick houses thereon.
BURWOOD—Allotment of Land, part of Lucas's subdivision, 56 feet frontage to south side of the Parramatta Road, near Cheltenham Road. By order of the Mortgagee.
HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.—Block of Land fronting Madeline-street, with stone cottage thereon, formerly occupied by J. Carmini. By order of the Mortgagee.
NORTH SHORE—Valuable site at Blue's Point, 40 feet to main road, with a good depth, being lot 6, sec. G, Blue's Estate.
TOWN OF ARMIDALE—Lots 12 and 13, sec. 87, one acre, near the corner of Douglas-street; also 62¼ acres, Parish of Butler, block No. 83, Black's grant, about four miles from the township.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY,
at 12 o'clock precisely,
ONION'S POINT, HUNTER'S HILL.
This valuable suburban property, with extensive frontages to the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers, will be absolutely sold THIS DAY, in one lot, or subdivided to suit purchasers.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

NORTH SHORE.
VALUABLE BUILDING SITE at BLUE'S POINT, on the MAIN ROAD between ADAMS' and LANGFORD'S purchases, having 40 FEET FRONTAGE, with a depth of 103 FEET, being Lot No. 6 of Section G of the BLUE'S POINT ESTATE.
Title—Torrens's Act.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described well situated BUILDING SITE, at BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE, about 5 minutes' walk from the FERRY WHARF.
Plan at the Rooms.

HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
Block of Land, having a frontage of 116 feet to Madeline-street, by a depth of 173 feet extending to the RIVER, to which it has also a frontage
Upon which is erected a small well-built Cottage (formerly occupied by Joseph Carmini), of stone, slated roof, and other improvements. Garden, stocked with various fruit-trees.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above desirable small freehold, at HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Terms at sale.

ONION'S POINT, HUNTER'S HILL.
SIX DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED SITES, containing about 2 acres each, with extensive frontages to the Parramatta or Lane Cove Rivers, and having access to the waters of both by good stone wharfs. This property comprises the whole of ONION'S CELEBRATED GRANT, which was formerly improved and laid out as public gardens, and several of the lots have substantially built stone and brick houses erected thereon, which, though now dilapidated, could at a small expense be made habitable. Nothing in the harbour can exceed the extreme beauty of the position, and the views from the sites are both extensive and most picturesque. The grant will be sold in one lot or as subdivided. As a whole, it would form a magnificent site for a public garden, with hotel and recreation grounds; or the several lots are adapted for villa sites, with water frontage, and easy access to Sydney. Arrangements can be made for the Hunter's Hill Wharf steamers to call at Onion's Point Wharf.
TITLE unquestionable; particulars of which can be obtained from Messrs. ABBOTT and YEOMANS, Solicitors, George and Margaret streets.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
ONION'S GRANT,
HUNTER'S HILL.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. PHILIP TURNER.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 102, BOURKE-STREET, on the east side, and
Also, STONE-BUILT HOUSE, No. 31, CHARLES-LANE, at the rear.
STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 20, STEPHEN-STREET, on the north side, a few feet from Dowling-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. J. B. Turner to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 30th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—STEPHEN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, all that piece of land, having 25 FEET FRONTAGE TO STEPHEN-STREET, with a depth of 40½ feet, on which is that STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 20, STEPHEN-STREET, containing 2 rooms and kitchen.
LOT 2.—BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—All that piece of land, having 16 FEET FRONTAGE to BOURKE-STREET, with a depth of 80 feet, extending to Charles-lane, on which are the following premises:—No. 102, BOURKE-STREET, a STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, containing four apartments, and No. 31, CHARLES-LANE, a STONE-BUILT HOUSE of four apartments. Yards well drained. Water laid on, &c., at the rear.
☞ Small capitalists and others are invited to inspect the above. The sale (which, by order of the executors, is peremptory) affords a capital opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WINGECARRIBBEE ESTATE,
BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION,
near Sutton Forest.
At Charker's Hotel, Bowral,
SATURDAY, 5th June,
at 12 o'clock.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. N. OXLEY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Bowral, on SATURDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock,
The unsold portions of the celebrated
WINGECARRIBEE ESTATE,
adjoining the
BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION,
comprising about 3000 acres of GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND, subdivided into farms of from 50 acres upwards (areas to suit purchasers), a large number of which are more or less improved. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION after the sale will be given to the purchasers.
BOWRAL SUBURBAN SITES.
A portion of the estate close to the Station, and most beautifully situated, is laid out into lots of from 10 acres upwards, for the accommodation of city gentlemen and others desirous of securing rural sites over 2000 feet above the level of the sea, where
A PERFECT CHANGE OF AIR,
and A COOL BRACING TEMPERATURE can be enjoyed.
VILLAGE OF BOWRAL.
The few remaining unsold lots in this township.
PLANS OF THE SUBDIVISION can be inspected at the ROOMS, SYDNEY; or on application to Mr. PAVELL, BERRIMA; Mr. CHARKER, BOWRAL; or at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, and HARP INN, WOLLONGONG.
TERMS, LIBERAL.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1463739

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS BIRCH are invited to attend the Funeral of his late and only beloved Son, THOMAS JAMES; to move from his residence, Campbell-street, Camperdown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOSEPH PARKER are invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved brother WILLIAM; to move from his late residence, Clarence-street, near Market-street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. LAVINIA MOORE are invited to attend her funeral; to move from her late residence, Rose-lane, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on SATURDAY MORNING, at quarter to 9 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Alderman D. MORGAN, of Darlington, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his departed son, MICHAEL JAMES; to move from his residence, Old Newtown Road, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. A. EARL, Undertaker.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL MID-DAY TRAINS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Picton, Penrith, and Richmond on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th May next, as under:—

Leave Picton at 10 o'clock a.m., arriving in Sydney at 12.50 p.m.

Leave Penrith and Richmond at 11.30 a.m., arriving in Sydney at 1.30 p.m.

Stopping at intermediate stations by signal only.

Ordinary fares.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department for Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 29th April, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—THURSDAY, 6th May next.—Excursion Tickets at a single fare for the double journey will be issued at all stations to Sydney, available for the day only.

JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 29th April, 1869.

General Post Office, Sydney, 22nd April, 1869.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—TENDERS for the Conveyance of the undermentioned MAILS are invited. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Post Office in the colony. No tender will be considered unless the terms of the notice published in the GAZETTE be strictly complied with.

Conveyance of Mails to and from	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Lambton and Waratah, six times a-week.	Up to noon on Wednesday, the 5th May, next.

DANIEL EGAN.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27th April, 1869.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—The attention of the public is invited to the notices appearing in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Nos. 62 and 102, of Sales of Crown Lands at the undermentioned places, on the dates specified in each case.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

BEGA—Monday, 14th June.
BERRIMA—Monday, 10th May.
BRAIDWOOD—Monday, 10th May; Tuesday, 11th May; Wednesday, 12th May.
CASINO—Monday, 14th June; Tuesday, 15th June.
CASSILIS—Monday, 10th May.
COOMA—Monday, 14th June.
COONABARABRAN—Monday, 14th June.
COROWA—Monday, 10th May.
DENILIQUIN—Monday, 14th June.
DUBBO—Monday, 14th June; Tuesday, 15th June; Wednesday, 16th June.
FORBES—Monday, 10th May.
GOULBURN—Monday, 10th May; Monday, 14th June.
GLEN INNES—Monday, 14th June.
GRENFELL—Wednesday, 12th May.
GUNNEDAH—Monday, 14th June; Tuesday, 15th June.
HARTLEY—Monday, 10th May.
MAY—Monday, 14th June.
INVERELL—Monday, 14th June; Tuesday, 15th June.
MOAMA—Monday, 14th June.
MOLONG—Monday, 14th June; Tuesday, 15th June.
MUDGEE—Monday, 10th May; Tuesday, 11th May.
MUSCLEBROOK—Tuesday, 15th June.
NARRABRI—Monday, 10th May.
NELLIGEN—Monday, 10th May.
NEWCASTLE—Wednesday, 16th June.
NUNDLE—Wednesday, 16th June.
PATERSON—Monday, 14th June.
PORT MACQUARIE—Monday, 10th May.
RAYMOND-TERRACE—Monday, 10th May.
RYLESTONE—Monday, 10th May; Tuesday, 11th May.
SCONE—Monday, 14th June.
SINGLETON—Monday, 14th June.
TAMWORTH—Monday, 10th May.
TENTERFIELD—Monday, 10th May.
TUMBERUMBA—Wednesday, 12th May.
ULLADULLA—Monday, 14th June.
WALCHA—Monday, 10th May.
WEST KEMPSEY—Monday, 10th May; Tuesday, 11th May.
WINDEYER—Monday, 14th June.
WINDSOR—Monday, 14th June.
WOLLOMBI—Monday, 14th June.
YOUNG—Monday, 10th May.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Local Director—John Alger, Esq.

MARINE policies granted on Hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freights, profits, commissions, passage money, personal effects, &c., TO and FROM all ports—claims whereon can be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital .... One million
Paid-up.......... £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital	£250,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000
Reserve Fund	20,000

(With unlimited liability of shareholders.

The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.

Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.

Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,
I. THOS. FORD, Manager

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, NEWTOWN.

CONCERT FOR THE PEOPLE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING.
Admission, Sixpence.

The Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.C., in the chair.

Songs, ballads, duets, instrumental solos, recitations, stump oration, &c., &c., &c. See programme in to-morrow's HERALD.

Admission, sixpence; reserved seats, one shilling.

The following artists will take part:—

Madame Keller, Messrs. Baker, Stewart, Powell, F. H. Montagu, Charles Taylor, — Bryant, George Martin, and others.

Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8.

Accompanyist, Madame Keller.

THOMAS FISHER, jun., Hon. Sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.—Mr. EDWIN H. COBLEY'S GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY EVENING, 3rd May. Admission, 2s.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, MONDAY next. German Band engaged. Elizabeth-street N.

WOOLLAHRA.—DANCING.—A Private CLASS forming. Address, apply Mrs. Ford, draper, Ocean-st.

GLEBE C. C. v. PYRMONT, on Pyrmont Ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 1st of May, 2 o'clock sharp. — Barham, Peter Blakeney, Patrick Blakeney, Bayley, Harriss, Pile, Ridgeway, Shephard, Selby, Turner, Talbot. Emergencies — J. Blakeney, Haynes. 2nd v. Surrey, on Darlington Ground, 2 o'clock sharp.—W. Blakeney, Brown, Calder, Hawthorne, Maxwell, Stacey, Lees, Smith, Keys, Keane, Loftus. Emergencies—Childs and Tuller. G. FORSTER, Hon. Sec. G. C. C.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Children in arms not admitted.

The distinguished Tragedian,
MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY,
as
HAMLET,
universally admitted the only representative of this arduous character now living.

The great characteristic comique
BARRY O'NEILL,
in his world renowned impersonations.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 30, will be presented Shakspere's tragedy of HAMLET,

Cladius	Mr. Holloway
HAMLET	Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
Polonius	Mr. J. J. Welsh
Horatio	Mr. Darrell
Laertes	Mr. Douglas
Osric	Miss Carey
Rosencrantz	Mr. Leopold
Guildenstern	Mr. Leopold
Marcellus	Mr. Rainford
Barnardo	Mr. Milner
Francisco	Mr. Ede
A Priest	Mr. Hasker
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	Mr. Hoskins
An Actor	Mr. F. Younge
A Gravedigger	Mr. W. Andrews
Another Gravedigger	Mr. F. Younge
Gertrude	Miss Rosa Cooper
Ophelia	Miss Kate Corcoran
An Actress	Miss Eleanor Carey.

To conclude with the great
BARRY O'NEIL,
who will introduce new and popular Songs, and give his MOST CELEBRATED CHARACTERS!

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

In preparation on a scale of great completeness and magnificence, Shakspere's
HENRY THE IV.
HOTSPUR .... Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
For the first time in Australia.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. J. Clark. Stage Manager, Mr. G. Simms.

TREMENDOUS BILL TO-NIGHT.
Wanted, 1000 Hands, to man the good Ship Victoria.
BEN THE BOATSWAIN TO-NIGHT.
THE SHIP ON FIRE TO-NIGHT.

Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and upper boxes, 1s; gallery, 6d.

VARIETIES. VARIETIES.
Clark's Varieties and People's Theatre, York-street.
THE GREAT CAN CAN DANCE.
The Trump Card of the Season, EVERY EVENING,
With other Entertainments.
Million prices.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.)
Sole Proprietors and Managers,
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children, half-price.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING, 1869.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th April, and 1st May.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.

PRESIDENT: The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
JUDGE: John Lackey, Esq.
STEWARDS: Hon. W. M. Arnold; Richard Jones, Esq.; Alick Osborne, Esq.; J. de V. Lamb, Esq.; George Rouse, Esq.
STARTER: S. C. Burt, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER: Buchan Thomson, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE: W. G. Henfrey, Esq.
HANDICAPPERS: John Lackey, Esq.; A. Thomson, Esq. S. C. Brown, Esq.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The ALL-AGED STAKES.

Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.

Third Race.—To start at 3 p.m.—The NURSERY HANDICAP.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—The CITY HANDICAP.

Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45 p.m.—The CORINTHIAN CUP.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 1ST.

First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The ROUS HANDICAP.

Second Race.—To start at 2 p.m.—The RANDWICK HANDICAP.

Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The QUEEN'S PLATE.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—The Two-year-old SELLING PLATE of 50 sov. with a sweep of 2½ sov. each, for 2 yrs; colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 8 lb. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £100; if for £80, allowed 7 lb; £70, 12 lb; £60, 19 lb; £50, 28 lb. The second horse to receive the sweep, and be also sold by auction immediately after the winner, at an upset price of £10 below the entered selling price. Any amount realised in excess of the upset prices to go to the funds. ¾ mile. Entrance, 1½ sov. To close at 8 p.m. the day after the Cup day.

Fifth Race.—The start at 4.45 p.m.—The PRINCE ALFRED PLATE of 50 sov., with a sweep of 2 sov. each for all horses; 1½ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £80; if for £65, allowed 8 lb.; £50, 16 lb.; £40, 22 lb.; £30, 28 lb. The second horse to receive the sweep, and be sold also immediately after the winner, at an upset price of £5 below the entered selling price. Any amount realised in excess of the upset price to go to the fund. Entrance, 1½ sov. To close at the ringing of the warning bell for this race.

CHARGES AT THE GATE FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE.

Each person, on foot or in vehicle	0s 0d
Children half-price	
Horsemen	2s 6d
Horse drawing	0s 6d
Pair of wheels	0s 6d

All horses found loose on the ground will be impounded.

Admission to Saddling Paddock and Grand Stand,

By Tickets, Gentlemen	10s 6d each
Ladies	5s 0d „
Children	2s 6d „

which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer; of Mr. Moffit, stationer, Pitt-street, and at the office on the Course.

Gentlemen's tickets for the last three days, 21s.

NO PERSON shall be allowed to have gambling implements in his possession, or to use them on the Course. The police have received instructions to eject from the Course any person infringing this regulation.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

TO OWNERS AND BREEDERS OF RACE-HORSES.

Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to draw attention to the CLOSING of the following stakes, the NOMINATIONS for which must be made to him NOT LATER than the first THURSDAY after Randwick Autumn meeting (Thursday, May 6th, 1869).

RENEWAL of the A. J. C. (MARES) PRODUCE STAKES—Spring, 1872—Mares (now in foal) and the horse by which covered (produce then three yrs). 1 sov must accompany the nomination of each mare, but the nominator is not liable for ANY forfeit unless the foal be nominated next year. *

THE A. J. C. (MARES) PRODUCE STAKES—Spring, 1871—Now foal (then three yrs), the produce of mares entered for this race on the 7th May last.

THE A. J. C. (SIRES) PRODUCE STAKES—Autumn, 1871—now foals (then two yrs), the produce of either Yattendon, Archer, Yelverton, Stafford, Stockowner, Maribyrnong, Cossack, New Warrior, Tarragon, Lord of the Hills, Elmsdale, Spartan, Kyogle, Kingston, Volunteer, Rioter, Claud du Val, The Flying Pieman, Millionaire.

RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) ST. LEGER STAKES—Autumn, 1871—now yearlings (then three yrs.)

RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) DERBY STAKES—Spring, 1870—now yearlings (then three yrs).

RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) CHAMPAGNE STAKES—Autumn, 1870—now yearlings (then two yrs).

N.B.—Neither the stakes nor half forfeits, in either of the above races, have to be paid until the morning of the race; but in case the first forfeit should be declared it must be paid at the time of declaration, otherwise the declaration will not be valid, and the subscriber will be held liable for the half forfeit.

* The date of declaring the first (£2 10s) forfeit in these races is on the 1st August 1872 and 1871 respectively.

MUDGEE ANNUAL RACES.—Publication of Handicap Weights.—The publication of the Handicap Weights for the Mudgee, Cudgegong, and Turf Club Handicaps is deferred until after Randwick Races. According to the present arrangement, they will appear in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of the 4th May; THE SPORTING LIFE, of the 5th May; and BELL'S LIFE, of 8th May. RICH. R. HUGHSON, Hon. Sec. M. T. Club.

ANY PERSON having in his possession a Bay PONY, branded 8 on near shoulder, with SPRING-CART and Harness, will oblige by communicating with DANIEL OWEN, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, as the above were taken away from his premises, yesterday, the 29th instant, and have not since been heard of.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, CART PLATE (engraved) with J. Gilmore, builder, Glebe.

LOST, a Galah PARROT, from No. 3, Windmill-street. A reward will be given.

LOST on the Coogee Road, on Sunday last, a Child's Embroidered CAPE. Reward at Foy's, Hunter-st.

LOST, from J. Swinfield's, 83, Botany Road, one Galah PARROT. Reward given.

LOST, a shaded Mauve Ostrich FEATHER. By returning it to Quirk's, 598, George-street, a reward.

LOST, between Bay and Parramatta streets, just finished, a Wool Work BELT. 5, Bay-st., Glebe.

LOST, on Tuesday, near Mr. Artlett's Carpet Grounds, Rushcutter's Bay, a Black SILK SASH, trimmed with satin. Finder rewarded on taking it to Denison House, George-street.

LOST, on Saturday last, Gold Band RING, set with three stones, and engraved inside "W. L., 28 Sept., 1868." Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Mr. WILLIAM LAIDLEY, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FOUND, in College-street, a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by paying the expenses and giving a proper description of the amount. Apply 137, Little Gipps-street, Surry Hills.

REWARD.—LOST, a PURSE, money, &c., in it, between M'Mahon's, King-street, and here. B. PLASHETT RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

STRAYED, in Riley-st., near Domain, 2 PUPPIES, chained together. Reward given. 34, Riley-street N.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30. Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.

Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

HARRISON and JONES, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THOMAS DAWSON (Office address), 434, George-street, Sydney. Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, and Valuator.

Sales of Fat Stock conducted at Homebush and Sydney, and Paddocks provided free.

N. B.—Sales held in any part of the country, as heretofore.

TENDERS are invited for BORING, at the Fitzroy Iron Works.

Particulars at the Office, 1 Vickery's-chambers, 110, Pitt-street.

TO CARPENTERS and OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY next at the Office of the Western Kerosene Oil Company Limited, 307, George-street, where plans and specification may be seen for Erecting a PACKING SHED (labour only), at the Company's Refining Works, Waterloo.

JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 27th April, 1869.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on May 6th, for the ERECTION of a Villa RESIDENCE at Marrickville. Mason's work may be tendered for separately. Stone can be obtained on the site. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO STONE MASONS.—TENDERS are required by SATURDAY, the 1st, for building a Stone Wall, 9 feet high, and upwards of 150 feet in length; to premises at foot of Goulburn-street.

BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect,
Belmore Chambers, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for seven Houses in Mort-street, Balmain.

Works may be tendered for as follows, viz.:—
Masonry, brickwork, and drainage, in one sum.
Finishing trades in one sum.
Or the whole in one sum.

Apply for plans and specifications at the Office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, 8th May.

J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Post Office-chambers,
opposite Commercial Bank.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 10th May for the Erection of two Houses, Kingston Estate. Plans and specifications at the Offices of

Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO FENCERS.—TENDERS are required, by 6th May, for FENCING some Land at Marrickville. Apply to Mr. J. MARSHALL, Stanmore Hotel, Stanmore.

PERSONS are invited to TENDER, by 6th May, for STUMPING and TRENCHING LAND at Marrickville. Apply to Mr. J. MARSHALL, Stanmore Hotel, Stanmore.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Shop. Plan and specification can be seen at Mr. GEORGE KITTSON'S, Botany Road, Waterloo.

TO PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY.—As many persons object to have a sale by auction at their residences, the undersigned offer the advantage of purchasing privately Household Furniture, Silver Plate, Pictures, Horses, Carriages, and every description of property for cash, and giving the parties the use of them until they are ready to leave Sydney.

They also make advances on goods for immediate sale by auction at private residences, or at their Rooms, without any charge for interest.

An auction is held every day at 11 o'clock, for the disposal of every description of portable property.

Boxes stored at one shilling a month per box, for two years, and a printed receipt given for the same.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, Furniture Brokers, Importers, and General Commission Agents, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Established 1840.
Private communications strictly attended to.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have purchased lately, in addition to their already enormous stock, several houses of first-class furniture, &c., dining-room, library, bedroom, hall, and kitchen requisites of every description, from gentlemen leaving the colony, which they have now on view, and offer at a very light profit for cash. A visit to the show rooms is respectfully solicited.

Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in solid walnut and rosewood, new and second-hand, covered in damask, rep, tabaret, and brocatel, with loose holland covers, from £13 to £50, at the Labour Bazaar.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, in morocco and haircloth, with brass patent joints, second-hand, from the celebrated houses of Messrs. Jackson and Graham, London, and Messrs. Wiley and Lochhead, Glasgow; also, telescope dining tables, with circular ends and screws, sideboards, dinner waggons, &c.

At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

NEW and SECOND-HAND CARPETS, of every description, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at very low prices, for cash.

FLOORCLOTH.—We have just unpacked 20 cases of the best seasoned Floorcloth, of various widths and patterns, which we are selling at reduced prices.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Importers.
Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street.

BRASS and Iron Tube and Solid Post BEDSTEADS, from £35 to twenty shillings.

Mattresses and Pillows of every description, at reduced prices, at the Labour Bazaar.

CHINA and Glassware, Table Cutlery, and Platedware, of every description, at the Labour Bazaar.

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHAINS, Diamond Rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, and Jewellery of every description, second-hand, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

2000 CHAIRS and 50 SOFAS to LET on HIRE, at the Labour Bazaar.

1000 ROLLS of Chinese MATTING, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, coloured and white, at a very light profit, to make room for another shipment daily expected to arrive in the harbour. A. MOORE and CO., Importers.

CARPETS.—The largest and most varied assortment in the colony of Carpets, Hearthrugs, and Door Steps at greatly reduced prices to wholesale and retail customers, for cash. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Importers.

A MAGNIFICENT English Gold Lever Stop WATCH suitable for a doctor or racing purposes, only £15. Labour Bazaar.

ABBOTT'S BUGGY.—The best second-hand one in the colony, for SALE, with pole, break, &c., at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE, just landed ex Nineveh. JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE, the favourite amusement of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WILL You Surprise Your Friends?—Purchase the newly invented Electrical Tube Machine, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

SAVE 25 per cent., and take your choice, at Lemaire's Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 24th May.—MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street, the oldest established house for Fireworks. English fireworks guaranteed, 9 kinds, 2s 9d per gross; Chinese crackers, 5s per box, 40 packets; rockets, candles, wheels, mines, maroons, and 50 other kinds equally low. God Save the Queen.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT. To be had of all respectable chemists.

TO PROPRIETORS OF ORANGE VINEYARDS. GISHURST'S COMPOUND.—The undersigned have a few cases of the above on hand, which they will SELL direct to Proprietors of Orangeries, at a Reduced Price.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

WORM LOZENGES, suitable for all ages, the most efficacious and agreeable remedy now in use. In packets, 1s and 2s each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

SPANISH FLY is the active ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and hair. 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Curling Fluid curls ladies' or gentlemen's hair immediately it is applied. Also, wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Hair Dye produces a perfect colour immediately it is used. It is permanent, and perfectly natural in effect. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London.—ALEX. ROSS'S Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores, Pitt-st., Sydney.

HAIR COLOUR WASH.—By damping the head with this wash, in a few days grey hair assumes its original colour, and remains so. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London; and wholesale at ROW'S Drug Stores.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Ramornie, Clarence River.—W. LARMER, 323, George-street, Sole Agent.

THE RACES.—FIRST-CLASS GOLD STOP WATCHES, with independent centre seconds; also BEST VIENNA FIELD GLASSES, just unpacked, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS KEYLESS and OTHER LEVER WATCHES, quite New Designs in ladies' and gentlemen's 18 carat Gold Alberts, scarf slides, studs, lockets, charms, brooches, earrings, necklets, &c., just unpacked, per mail, and now ready for inspection at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.

GORDON and GOTCH have on SALE—
Printing machines and presses
Lithographic presses, lithographic inks, &c.
Millar and Richards' type and printing materials
A. B. Fleming and Co.'s printing ink
Berri and Co.'s small printing presses and fittings, all sizes.

Catalogues and price lists on application.

GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINE. Pari Exhibition 1867. The first Prize for Australian Wine was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to the undersigned for their Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines

Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

ADMIRAL PINZON'S SHERRY, imported direct from the estates of Admiral Pinzon, Xerez, and transhipped in London by an appointed superintendent. The Nineveh has just landed another parcel, consisting of butts, hogsheads, quarters, and octaves, this being the tenth shipment to the Australian colonies; about a thousand casks having been readily sold in a little more than eighteen months.

It having been tried to pass some inferior sherries as "Admiral Pinzon's Sherry," the undersigned call the attention of buyers to the brand on each cask. This precaution is specially recommended to NEW purchasers, as those who have once tasted this wine will soon detect the difference in purity and flavour between the genuine and spurious article.

The above sherry is now used in the chief hotels, and may be had from the principal grocers, and wine and spirit merchants in the colony, and from the importers,

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.,
9, Wynyard-street.

ALE and PORTER.—Favourite brands of Younger's, Dawson's, and Aitken's Ale and Porter of the finest quality are now being landed from the Flying Spur and Araby Maid.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.,
9, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—
Stephens's copying and writing inks
Page's chaffcutters
Gonzalez and Dubosc's sherries
Strawson's waterproofing, specially recommended for boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery
Phosphor-paste, for destroying rats, mice, &c.
Brushware and broomheads
John Gosnell and Co.'s perfumery, and soaps
Hair and tooth brushes
Mechanical chairs, for brushing hair by machinery
And several fancy articles.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO.,
9, Wynyard-street.

PIG BRAND STOUT, quarts and pints
GUINNESS'S Ditto, genuine Dagger brand
BARCLAY'S ditto, by Scruggie
CHAMPAGNE Ale, TENNANT'S, and other first-rate brands
MARTELL'S and HENNESSEY'S fine old pale and dark brandy
SHERRY and PORT, finest qualities.

At BENNETT, BROTHERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
482, George-street.

BENNETT, BROTHERS, Wholesale, Retail, and Family Tea Dealers and Grocers, 482, GEORGE-STREET, are selling the FINEST TEAS imported this season, carefully selected from the various cargoes brought to this port; also a very choice sample of PLANTATION COFFEE, and every description of Groceries and Oilmen's Stores from Crosse and Blackwell's, and other well-known Houses. FRESH ROLL BUTTER every morning.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL.—This very superior oil can be obtained in any quantity at

BENNETT, BROTHERS',
Retail Agents, 482, George-street.

FLOUR.—Hart's, Magarey's, and Duffield's Superfine, now landing ex Claymore and Claudia. J. Henriques.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Just landed, 3 cases per Mail steamer, from those celebrated seedmen, Carter and Co., London.

SWAIN, BROTHERS, Seedsmen, 710, George-street.

BIRD SEEDS—just received, in splendid condition any sort or quantity, 4d per lb.
Canary seed, 4d per lb., sweet and clean
Hemp ditto, 4d per lb., ditto
Rape ditto, 4d per lb., ditto.

SWAIN, BROTHERS, Seedsmen, 710, George-street.

JUST ARRIVED, a splendid assortment of New and Choice GARDEN SEEDS.—These are, without exception, the best ever received in Sydney.

SWAIN, BROTHERS, Seedsmen, 710, George-street.

POTATOES.—POTATOES, prime sample cargo; Oriti River, Don, Circular Head. Moran, Victoria Wf.

KEROSENE OIL.

THE WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited), are prepared to supply their Illuminating Oil in cases and casks. For particulars apply to

JOHN MACDONALD Junr., Secretary,
307, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Giles and Smith's superfine
Giles and Smith's fine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
Marchant's superfine.

123, Pitt-street. BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried, Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR.

Superfine silk-dressed Adelaide and California, best brands.
A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

FLOUR, Silk Dressed Adelaide FLOUR, now landing. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FLOUR.

ADELAIDE—Hart's, Stevens's, &c.
CALIFORNIAN—Half and quarter sacks
TASMANIAN—Bowerbank, Emerald, &c.
Also,
WHEAT—Best new Adelaide,
for SALE.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

CONGOU TEAS.

Chests, halves, and boxes ex Lass of Gawler, for SALE.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP,
14, Barrack-street.

BENCRAFT'S OATMEAL and Patent GROATS. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street, Agent.

MELBOURNE Moulds; Yellow, Mottled, and Toilet SOAPS. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st., Agent.

REGULAR Consignments of Cheshire and North Wilts CHEESE. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S Fancy and Mixed Biscuits. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street, Agent.

ARRIVED, for SALE, to land, ex Granite City, R. A. Rooney and Son's BRUSHWARE. 17 cases sorted Bass and House Brooms.

Agent, D. NICHOL, 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

DOWN AGAIN.—Canary and Hemp SEED, 4d per lb. WATSON, Druggist, Brickfield-hill.

BOOKKEEPING taught and certificates of competency granted. Norris, writing master, 166, Phillip-street.

WATCH, Clock, and Jewellery Repairing; Electroplating, Gilding. Late Dixson's, 53, Market-st.

1000 CHAIRS and TABLES on hand for HIRE. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, several Allotments of LAND, immediately opposite Randwick Racecourse, and adjoining the residence of G. Forrester, Esq. Apply to GEORGE KISS, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

A RESPECTABLE BOY, age 14, writes good plain hand, for office or shop. B. B., 206, William-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted experienced Assistants and Improvers. Mrs. Hammond, 19, Bligh-street.

GLADESVILLE.—Wanted, a Female NURSE. Good references and personal application necessary. Apply to Mr. H. Statham, at the Hospital.

HOUSE to LET in Union-st., near Erskine-st. Apply on the premises from 10 till 12, and from 2 till 4.

LADY COLOURIST, wanted, for a Photographic Gallery. State terms Y. X. X., HERALD Office.

JOINERS wanted. Apply to James Gilmore, builder, Glebe.

KAURI GUM.—Wanted a few hundred weight. R. T., Post Office.

PROTESTANT BANNER.—Wanted, 20 respectable BOYS, to run the BANNER. 96, New Pitt-street.

PARTNER.—A Partner is required, who would be willing to purchase a half, third, or quarter share, in a well-established Newspaper in New South Wales. To any gentleman capable of undertaking the literary duties of the paper, a very advantageous opportunity now presents itself. For full particulars apply to GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street, Sydney.

REQUIRED, large Front ROOM, unfurnished, facing east; in or near William-st. A., HERALD Office.

TURNOVERS to the Printing business, wanted for Queensland. Arthur Cubitt, news agent, Bridge-st.

TO SAWYERS.—Wanted 2000 Blue Gum FELLOES. Apply W. Bull.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, good BRUSH HANDS. Beaumont and Sons.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted for a Country Store, a smart YOUTH, with a knowledge of Bookkeeping by single entry. A. M'Arthur and Co.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Wanted, 50,000 BRICKS, cash on delivery. Apply, This Day, to G. Allen Mansfield, architect, 165, Pitt-street.

TO SHOPKEEPERS, moving.—Wanted, SHOP-FRONTS, in good order; state price and size, X. X., care of Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

WANTED, a 15-foot SKIFF; price not to exceed £7. Apply, by letter, with description, Skiff, HERALD.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at 381, George-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH used to the clothing business. 185, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN, to wait on a family returning to England. Windsor House, Jamison-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as Groom and Coachman. G. W. F., HERALD.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply D. Jarman, South Sydney, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a second-hand SPRING-CART. Apply Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a MAN or strong LAD, used to a wood-cart. Apply Madeira Inn, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for children, and to assist with housework. 57, Clarence-street.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description, highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, five or six good labouring MEN. Apply this morning early, at Farrelly's Wharf.

WANTED, good English Cook, thorough Housemaid, General Servants, and Nurse. Newtown Labour Of.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT; must be a good plain cook. 51, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Youth, as PORTER. Apply 8 o'clock, 247, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

WANTED, a good Galvanized IRONWORKER, immediately. W. Pidgeon, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a BAKER; single man. J. Watkinson, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Apply California Inn, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, MAN, to finish E.S., and BOY that can peg. 29, Banks-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Crown Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, immediately, respectable Girl, 15, as NURSE. Apply 169, William-street.

WANTED, an active BOY, to be useful in bakehouse. J. W. Haynes, 572, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 82, Ann-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, two LADS accustomed to a boot shop. J. M'Carty's, next door to Dolby's.

WANTED, three unfurnished ROOMS; must be within sight of Flagstaff. Apply 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, smart Man as COOK, for hotel; references; wages good. Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to SELL Horse and Harness, £6. E. M'Carty, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Willow-tree.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Mackenzie, No. 1, Blyth-terrace, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 453, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, 4 BARMAIDS, for Randwick, 7 o'clock sharp. W. J. O'Brien, Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, PUPILS for MUSIC. 2 lessons a week, 21s a quarter; 3 lessons, 30s. 5, Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a thorough Dressmaker; also Apprentices, indoor or out. Miss James, 16, South Head Road.

WANTED, Ladies to know Mrs. WELSH'S Female PILLS remove all difficulties. 348, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, General Servants and Nursemaid. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, S. H. R.

WANTED, RUNNERS for the PROTESTANT STANDARD. 377, Pitt-street, between 10 and 12 a.m.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to a boot shop. Swyny and Son, 124, William-street.

WANTED, a strong young GIRL. Apply 138, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, SITUATIONS for Servants of good character. Mrs. Craddock, Newling-ter., Dowling-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 180, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, between Bourke and Crown sts.

WANTED, two MEN, for pick and shovel work; wages, 30s a week. 420, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, to SELL a PUBLICAN'S LICENSE, beer engine, spirit kegs, &c. Glue, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, for city and country, good SERVANTS. Before 10 o'clock, This Day, 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Newton, Abercrombie-street.

WANTED, a good COACHSMITH. Apply to E. Williams and Co., 81, York-street.

WANTED, an active LAD, in a butcher's shop. Apply 224, Kent-street.

WANTED, on lease, centrally-situated PREMISES, for wholesale warehouse. B Braun, 349, George-st.

WANTED, Household FURNITURE, the highest price given. H. D. Cockburn, Pitt and Park streets.

WANTED, a strong industrious Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 173, Forbes-street.

WANTED, to SELL lock-stitch Sewing MACHINES, from £4 10s each. Reynolds, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a large front ROOM, unfurnished, in North Sydney. R. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to J. P. Edwards and Co., auctioneers, 172, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Lowe's Grocery Store, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, to rent a small HOUSE and Paddock; water laid on. Address E. H., 263, Kent-street.

WANTED, a thorough GROOM and Coachman. Apply to Mr. Collins, Railway Office, Phillip-st.

WANTED, an experienced competent COOK. Apply to Mrs. Thomas Holt, The Warren, Cook's River.

WANTED, a thorough COACHMAN, who makes himself general useful. 143, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH to mind an office. Apply 9 o'clock. 214, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MAN, milk, drive cart, make himself useful. Apply Orphan Boy, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, four FENCERS and four farming MEN. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a first-class Barmaid, a SITUATION. Mrs. Craddock, Newling-terrace, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself useful. 28, Chippen-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Swyny and Son's Boot Warehouse, 66, Market-street.

WANTED, a second BILLIARD-MARKER, for the Victorian Club. Apply to the House Steward, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable and steady MAN, as SEXTON for St. Peter's Church, Cook's River. Apply, with testimonials, Rev. George King, Parsonage.

WANTED, Office BOY. Apply, between 11 and 12, This Day, to W. H. Harris, house agent, 22, Botany Road.

WANTED, a Junior CLERK who has had some experience in a merchant's office. Apply, by letter, to Box 240, Post Office.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class cottage PIANO, 7 octaves, rosewood; warranted to stand any climate. Barker's, pawnbroker, 137, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a young girl, as NURSE, and to assist in housework. Apply, after 10, to Mrs. Malony, 557, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Person to take two HORSES to GRAZE, in a well watered and grassed paddock. T. Benson, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, with good reference. Apply to Mrs. Swegler, No. 634, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Young MAN accustomed to drive a horse and dray, and that can milk, and make himself useful. Apply 9 o'clock. E. Barnfield, Balmain.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, in a small family. Mr. Grinstead, near Boundary Stone Inn, Bourke-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Lady, BOARD and RESIDENCE in Piper-street, Woollahra. Apply E. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady single MAN, to groom a horse and work in a garden; must understand flowers. Apply, giving references to gardener. Box 281, Post Office; wages, £30 per annum and board and lodging.

WANTED, a good plain NEEDLEWOMAN, to work in the house; one who has a Wheeler and Wilson's machine preferred. Apply to Mrs. Harris, 4, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a young LADY to undertake the management and superintendence of a bachelor's home, or a first-class English General Servant as working housekeeper. Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TROUSER HANDS for the order department; none but first-class hands need apply. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., Monster Clothing Hall, 482, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to wash and iron; very small family. Inquire for address, after 9 o'clock, at A. M'Neil's, butcher, corner of Bourke and Fitzroy streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a young Man, BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable family, where there are no other lodgers; Woolloomooloo preferred. Address, stating terms. J. H. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable widow (with a little boy), as Laundress. Has good references. Apply 112, Liverpool-street. Country preferred.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; none need apply unless thoroughly competent. Apply P. Hart, Wynyard-square, this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a good second-hand No. 2 Singer's SEWING-MACHINE, in thorough working order. Apply to E. F. Flanagan, bookseller, 594, George-street.

WANTED, to buy Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Marble Washstands, Sewing-machines, Table Linen, and Furniture of every description. Parties breaking up housekeeping or removing from the colony, and wishing to avoid the publicity of a sale by auction, may find the undersigned willing to purchase, for cash, the whole or any part of their goods.

Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

APARTMENTS, with board, for a gentleman, in a private family. 179, Liverpool-st., facing Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS for one or two gentlemen, in private family. 251, Elizabeth-street, facing Hyde Park.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE vacant for family or gentleman. Mrs. Wright, Osborne H., Wyn.-sq. W.

A VACANCY for two Gentlemen. Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, Wynyard-square North.

A VACANCY for a gentleman, on the 5th May. 153, Devonshire-ter., William-st., Woolloomooloo. Bath.

APARTMENTS Vacant, at Bowral Farm. The climate is of an English character, and the train stops at the gate. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. Livingstone, Bowral Farm, Bowral.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen. 20, Wynyard-square; terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one gentleman, at Pittville House, 36, Upper William-st. North; bath.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required by a gentleman, in a private family; neighbourhood of Surry Hills or Redfern preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., A. M. G., care of W. A. Cooke, 570, George-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, Furnished BEDROOMS, with balcony, garden, bath-house, wharf, &c.; with or without board; suitable for single gentleman or families. Apply to W. Watts, Donnelly-street, Balmain.

HOMEBUSH.—Furnished 4-roomed COTTAGE to LET; kitchen; rent, 30s. Address at the Station.

MACQUARIE FIELDS.—To LET, for a term, this well-known beautifully situated estate on the rail way line, near Liverpool, formerly occupied by the Rev G. F. Macarthur, comprising family residence, extensive out-offices, and upwards of 1700 acres of land, subdivided into paddocks. The house, garden, and a smaller area of land would, if desired, be let separately. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, superior accommodation. Apply on the premises. 227, George-street, op. Bridge-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for two, 49, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Bath. Terms, £1.

TO LET, SHOP, No 724, with Bakehouse attached, Brickfield-hill. Miss Ryan, 31, Prince-street.

TO LET, airy and pleasant HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c. 179, Forbes-st., near Wm.-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Blue's Bay, North Shore, water frontage, 8s. per week. F. Smith, op. Royal Hotel.

TO LET, 31, BANK-STREET, Chippendale, 5 rooms, &c.; rent, 12s. 6d. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 352, Castlereagh-street. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, Shepherd's Paddock, 5-roomed HOUSE, balcony, verandah. Twemlow, jeweller, George-street.

TO LET, those centrally-situated PREMISES, 349, George-st., occupied by B. Braun. Reduced rent.

TO LET, a good Family RESIDENCE, patent closets, and wash-house. Inquire 27, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, SHOP next Victoria Theatre, with fixtures and gas fittings. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, BLACKHEATH HOUSE and GROUNDS, on the Bathurst Road. Apply to Sullivan and Tindale, 400, George-street.

TO LET, first-class Private RESIDENCE, top of William-street, 8 rooms, bathroom; stable, coach-house, water and gas laid on. Apply to J. Maloney, 218, William-street.

TO LET, a 5-roomed new brick HOUSE, in Lord-street, Newtown, verandah front and back, with abundance of good water. Apply Mrs. Jemison, grocer, near the Newtown Inn; rent, 10s.

TO LET, 21, Stanley-street (one room reserved for tuition 5 days weekly), a six-roomed HOUSE, kitchen and servant's room, bathroom, stabling, large yard and out-houses. To a respectable and permanent tenant, rent moderate. For full particulars apply 133, Castlereagh-street North. House can be seen between 9 and 3.

TO BE LET, a pleasantly and healthfully situated SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, eight apartments, a few doors from Ocean-street, on the main road to Waverley; rates paid; rent low if taken for a term. Apply to H. H. Newman, house, land, and general agent, 126, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE on the Edgecliffe Road, at present in the occupation of M. C. Machardy, Esq., containing a handsome drawing-room 30 feet by 18 feet, dining-room, parlour, four bedrooms, dressroom, and bathroom; also kitchen and servants' apartments, coach-house, and stables, garden and large paddock. Apply to Josiah Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s. per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.

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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 6d, to be had of all news agents.

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